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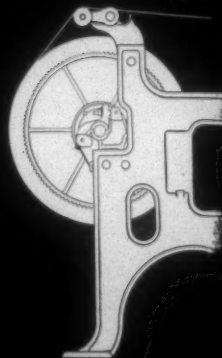
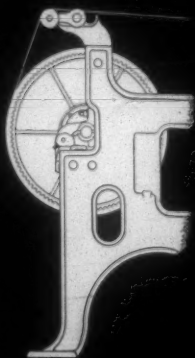
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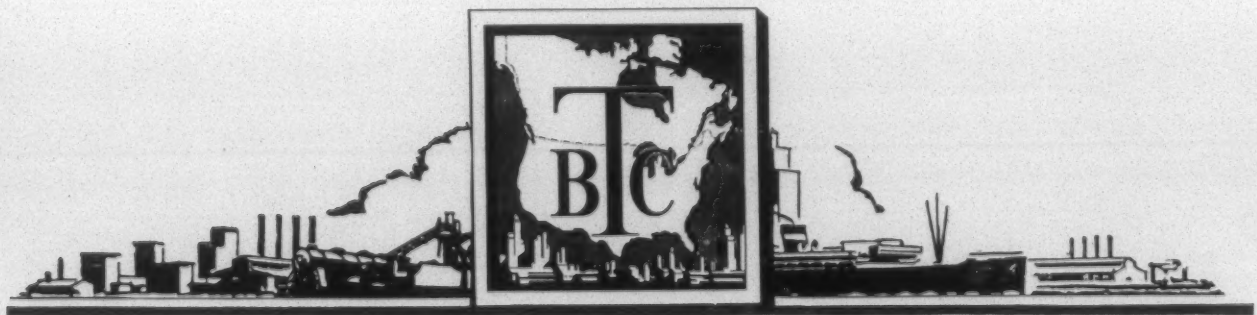
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Carding, Spinning and Weaving Discussed at Charlotte Meeting

THE Piedmont Division of the Southern Textile Association held its Spring meeting at the Chamber of Commerce, Charlotte, N. C., on the morning of May 28th. Approximately two hundred mill men were present and took part in the discussion, which covered problems in carding, spinning, and weaving.

Officers and members of the executive committee were elected at this meeting as follows: Chairman, B. M. Bowen, Salisbury, N. C.; vice-chairman, M. T. Poovey, Rockingham, N. C.; Secretary, B. Ellis Royal, Charlotte, N. C.

Members of the executive committee include: J. C. Edwards, Laurel Hill, N. C.; W. P. Johnson, Paw, N. C.; J. L. Brannan, Camden, S. C.; R. B. Cooke, Mooresville, N. C.; and A. W. Benoy, Shelby, N. C.

A stenographic report of the proceedings of the meeting follows:

Chairman Dilling: I am going to ask Dave Clark to say a few words.

David Clark, Editor, TEXTILE BULLETIN, Charlotte: Mr. Kuester, the secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, was to have been here this morning to welcome you to Charlotte, but perhaps he got up too late.

Of course, you know the Southern Textile Association is always welcome in Charlotte. As a matter of fact, it was organized here in 1908 at the old Court House. We all owe a great deal to the Association and owe a great deal to the Executive Secretary, Mr. Dilling, who has planned these sectional meetings and done much to make them successful.

Chairman Dilling: I notice that E. M. Holt, the President of the Southern Textile Association, has just come in. We should like to have a word from Mr. Holt.

E. M. Holt, President, Southern Textile Association (Erwin Cotton Mills Co., Cooleemee, N. C.): I have nothing especial to say except that we are glad to come back to Charlotte with this Division. I have dreams of the Piedmont Division's being one of the big divisions of the Southern Textile Association. At one time Charlotte was the center of the Association's activities, but until last fall there had been very little work done by the Association in this section for several years. We were very much gratified with the results of the first meeting last fall, and I know we shall be pleased with the meeting today. There has never been a time when men needed to study their work more than at the present. What was at one time a mill problem is now a national problem. The

things that you used to do and the way that you used to handle your problems at one time concerned possibly only you and your room. Today it is a national problem, and what you do may have a national effect. That is how much modern changes that have come about in the last two or three years affect you, which leads me to say what I have just said, that there has never been a time when you needed to know more about your job than you do now; and we certainly hope that you are going to get something out of these divisional meetings that you can put your finger on and that will aid you in doing your job. If you do, then the Association will have accomplished what it was intended to accomplish; if you do not, then it has failed in its one work.

Chairman Dilling: I see our past president, H. H. Boyd, has just come in. Let's give him a hand. (Applause.) Mr. Boyd, we shall be glad to have a word from you?

H. H. Boyd: I am mighty glad to be here today, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman Dilling: That was a mighty short word. (Laughter.) Mr. Royal, have you any announcements?

B. Ellis Royal, Secretary of the Association, announced the annual meeting of the Southern Textile Association, to be held at Blowing Rock, N. C., on June 17th and 18th.

Mr. Dilling: I see that Murphy Gregg, one of our former secretaries, is in the audience. We are glad to have him with us today. (Applause.)

The first part of our program today is a discussion on carding and spinning, which will be led by J. C. Edwards, of Laurel Hill, N. C.

Carding & Spinning

J. C. Edwards, Morgan Cotton Mills, Inc., Laurel Hill: It is mighty fine to see as many men here today as there are, but we ought easily to have a thousand present.

I notice one of our sister Divisions discussed the hole in the roving trumpet the other day. That was just bringing out something for these tax gatherers. They didn't know the trumpet had a hole in it until then, but fortunately the Government can not control the size of the hole in the roving trumpet.

Our first question reads: "What can be done to prevent the licker-in on the card from plucking (licker-in snatching fibre from under feed roll) when running 100 per cent cut staple rayon?"

Mr. Pirkle, can you give us some information on that?

J. C. Pirkle, Supt., Durham Cotton Mfg. Co., Durham, N. C.: I know what you are talking about that when you speak of that. One of the surest ways of getting around that is having the lick-in feed plate long enough for the laps to lie flat. The next is to have the lap lighter. Lots of carders run up to 15 and 16-ounce lap. We can not successfully do that with our present equipment, especially with rayon, 1½ staple. My recommendation is to cut down to about a 13-ounce lap. Be sure all the bearings, especially on the feed roll, are in good shape. In most of the mills we go into, especially the old ones, we find the feed-roll bearings are worn. The top, since it is weighted, has a tendency to bear down. When it lifts up it has a tendency to jerk in under the feed roll. So lighten your lap, see that the feed plates are in good shape, the flutes clean, no dirt there, and see that the bearings are in good shape and that there is a proper length lip on the feed plate; and you will do away with lots of your troubles.

Mr. Edwards: Can you tell us what the distance is from the bite of your feed roll on the feed plate to the lick-in itself? You have 1½-inch staple. Some cards, you know, have a longer nose on the feed plate than others.

Mr. Pirkle: Do you want to know what I have or what I think we should have? On the 1½-inch staple we should have 1⅞ inches from the bite of the roll to the fullest grip of the lick-in. The lick-in, of course, is round, and the bite of the lick-in starts gradually. To the fullest bite of the lick-in it should be 1⅞ inches on 1½-inch staple.

Mr. Holt: I should like to ask Mr. Pirkle if one should increase the weight on the feed roll.

Mr. Pirkle: We find it necessary with a heavy lap.

Mr. Holt: If you lighten the lap it is not necessary?

Mr. Pirkle: No, sir.

Mr. Edwards: Do you find that there is quite a variation in the density of the rayon as it comes to your plant? Is some of it harder to work than other kinds?

Mr. Pirkle: Yes, different kinds of rayon are.

Mr. Edwards: Doesn't the preparation of the lap have a lot to do with this jerking under?

Mr. Pirkle: Yes—if it is not properly opened.

Mr. Edwards: That is right.

Mr. Pirkle: We seem to be afraid to put rayon through enough beaters. I do not like a blade beater on rayon; I think they should all be carding beaters. It can be run through the three-beater system if the speed is not too great.

Mr. Holt: On 1½-inch staple, 1.50 denier, what lap should you run?

Mr. Pirkle: Not over 13 ounces, Mr. Holt.

Mr. Edwards: How do you handle your reworkable waste on this rayon? Do you put it through the regular W-3 waste machine?

Mr. Pirkle: No, sir. We happen to have a waste picker.

Mr. Holt: Do you put your waste back with your rayon and blend it in?

Mr. Pirkle: Sometimes we don't have enough waste to make a lap. Then we run it through with the other.

J. L. Brannan, Camden, S. C.: I am going to differ with Mr. Pirkle. Unfortunately, I am not with him any more, so I guess I am free to say what I wish. That spun rayon comes in all kinds of bales. You get it just as you do cotton, and if you get the Japanese spun rayon it comes compressed in a brick. We take crowbars sometimes, after the bagging and ties are off, to try to open the bale. The best method we have found is to take the air hose and stick it in the center of the bale and let that air work in there. If the air hose is left in there for a while, it will open itself up. It is Japanese rayon only with which I have had that trouble.

With Italian rayon, I have found, taking it 100 per cent, that I can use an ordinary opening hopper, using an apron with just twice as many pins as the regular apron, and speed the apron up and speed up the overhead doffer. You can adjust the speed to suit yourself and carry it right on through. You can make as even a lap as you can on Pima cotton with one beater with a 13 or 14-ounce lap, if you go slowly enough. I have never heard of its jerking back.

On colored rayon, dyed stock, you have to open the feed roll. I have some figures here on this week's run. On the natural-color spun rayon, 20's yarn, the average break was 95 pounds; that was 1.50 denier and 1¼-inch staple. On red, a blood red, it ran equally as well as the natural rayon, and the average break was 80 pounds. When the dyehouse gave me the green it was curled, and I had to open it up. That had an average break of 91. On black, 3.00 denier and 1½-inch staple, the average count was 19.83, and the average break was 46 pounds. (That was supposed to be 20's.) Now, what came into this picture? It was curled in the dyehouse; they gave it to me looking like roving. It jerked in. We put two weights on and ran it back through the pickers twice. There are two factors there. It was 3.00 denier, 20's yarn, 100 per cent rayon, black. It was worked in the dyehouse and worked to death in the picker room. The average break on that for 16 bobbins was 46 pounds.

A light sliver is another thing that will help. I ran through some sliver of 65 grains and did not get along with it. When I dropped back to 50 the yarn was much evened and had much better breaking strength. That was very satisfactory.

You have to be particular with raw stock or you can not card it or spin it or weave it, either.

Mr. Edwards: The answer to this question seems to be that it is beneficial, if the stock is highly compressed, to open the raw stock and give it at least 24 hours to bloom out. Have the opening room man store up some, so the air can penetrate throughout the bale. If you can leave it 48 hours, so much the better. That is very beneficial not only with rayon but with cotton.

Twist Or Long Draft

We will go on now to Question No. 2: "How much should the twist be increased in roving made on long-draft frames, as compared with conventional roving frame, to give the same breaking strength and comparable

ends down per 1,000 spindles per hour on warp yarn?" Let's take 20's warp yarn; that would be about 4.75 twist multiple.

Mr. Holt, can you give us something on that?

Mr. Holt: Mr. Inscow has something on it, I believe.

J. W. Inscow, Overseer Carding, Erwin Cotton Mills Co., Cooleemee, N. C.: We are running 1.45 hank roving, 21's yarn, single roving. On our conventional frame we are running a twist multiplier of 1.25, but for the best results on long draft we have had to go to 1.45 twist multiplier, which is about a quarter turn per inch more twist.

Mr. Edwards: What staple cotton?

Mr. Inscow: $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch.

Mr. Edwards: Why did you increase that twist?

Mr. Inscow: Well, we increased the twist in order to keep it from breaking back in the spindle. I think the reason is that you do not have any twist set in your fibers before you get to the long-draft roving frame.

Mr. Edwards: Do you have the apron type of long-draft roving?

Mr. Inscow: We have Saco-Lowell.

Mr. Edwards: Four rolls?

Mr. Inscow: Yes, sir.

Mr. Edwards: Is there anything else on that?

Mr. Holt: I should like to enlarge on that in regard to just one point, if I may.

Mr. Edwards: We are glad to have you do that.

Mr. Holt: We are trying to make the number of ends down and the breaking strength of yarn made from the long-draft roving as good as on conventional-draft roving. We wanted to show the same breaking strength on the long-draft and the same number of ends down per thousand spindles per hour. We began with about the same twist multiple on the long-draft frame. We changed the draft in the frame in various ways and finally increased the twist to 1.45. At this point we got the number of ends down and the breaking strength comparable with the conventional process. That is why we went up on the twist.

F. D. Lockman, Supt. Monarch Mills, Lockhart Plant, Lockhart, S. C.: Did you change the break draft in the spinning?

Mr. Holt: Oh, no, we didn't do anything in the spinning; we ran it as it was running.

Mr. Edwards: My observation is that the necessity for more twist on long-draft roving is traceable to the elimination of processes. Each process has a definite effect on the spirality of the individual fibre. In the elimination of processes you eliminate to some extent the effect of this spirality on the individual cotton fibre; and, in turn, you benefit from adding a little twist in your long-draft fly frame. It has nothing to do, particularly, with the long-draft system.

A Member: May I ask a question that is not in there? In running cut rayon which is better, one or two processes of drawing, with metallic rolls?

Mr. Edwards: In my opinion two processes are necessary with a long-draft roving.

Mr. Holt: I think, also, you get by better with leather-covered rolls.

Mr. Edwards: I am speaking now from the breaking-strength standpoint.

Oiling Spinning Rolls

The next question, No. 3, reads: "*What is a reasonable variation in both warp and filling yarns spun from raw stock dyed cotton? (Carolina cotton, middling, $\frac{7}{8}$ to 15/16-inch staple.)*"

A Member: The extreme would be about 15 per cent.

Mr. Edwards: Maybe 20 per cent. The extreme variation should be about 10 per cent off each way. On 20's yarn, for instance, you get from 18's to 22's. That sounds pretty rotten, doesn't it? Are there any comments on that?

Question No. 4: "*How often should top spinning rolls be oiled on long-draft spinning? How often should saddles not equipped with wicks be oiled? What viscosity oil is best for saddles and rolls?*"

Mr. Alexander, give us some information on that.

C. W. Alexander, Overseer Spinning, Erwin Cotton Mills Co., Cooleemee, N. C.: Fill the reservoir twice if running eighty hours a week. Then you have to oil the old-style saddles each day. Semi-fluid oil.

Mr. Edwards: Is anybody running saddles that have no wicks in them? Raise your hands. Three. What is the object in running saddles without wicks? Are you just too darned lazy to put them in? We had some come from the factory without the reservoir, and we sent them to the shop and had a hole bored in them and put wicks in there.

Mr. Holt: Was that successful?

Mr. Edwards: Yes, sir.

Mr. Alexander: We oil the reservoir on Monday morning and run three days.

Mr. Edwards: I think that is very good, especially on heavy-weight long-draft spinning, with high speed. I say oil them when they need it, with the correct lubricant. If you do a little experimenting on your job perhaps you can cut down the amount of oiling.

Clean Run-Off On B. C. Spooler

Our time is getting short, and we must hurry along. We will take up question No. 5: "*What is the best method to start spinning after doff to insure clean run-off at the Barber-Colman spooler?*" Mr. Alexander?

Mr. Alexander: The best method to start spinning after the doff, to insure clean run-off at the spooler, is to have the doffers pull down the traverse with the ring rail two-thirds from the bottom of the bobbin, and doff. Let the ring rail up, and start the frame. Then pull the ring rail back to the bottom and run about four winds, to lock the yarn at the bottom of the bobbin. Then let the traverse back, to start the building of the bobbin.

Mr. Edwards: Most of the trouble comes from the girl's not breaking the tail off, before putting the bobbin

in the receptacle. It seems that they would have sense enough to break that end off, but they haven't, and the first time it comes around that loose end catches and breaks the thread.

Air Cleaning System On B. C. Spoolers

Let's have some discussion now on our last question, No. 6: "What are the advantages of an air-cleaning system on Barber-Colman spooling? Does it prevent wild yarn?"

Does the person who asked that question mean a system of blowing off with an air hose or a lint-collecting system?

Mr. Holt: I can tell you why that question was asked. There is a system built by Barber-Colman and maybe one other manufacturer of suction cleaning of the Barber-Colman spooler, and that question was put in there because it is something new, and we wanted to get some discussion and find out the advantages of it. Both manufacturers claim it will reduce the wild yarn and that you will not have to stop the spooler so often to clean it.

Mr. Edwards: Who has that system? Anyone here?

Mr. Lockman: We have had one of those systems for about nine months. We find that it does eliminate the wild yarn, as we call it, that gets from the spooler room through the slasher room and into the weave room. We find that it keeps the spooler clean. We do not have to stop the spoolers to clean them as often as we did before we had this system. We also find that it keeps the room clean from a lot of the dust and lint that fell around in the room, and the girls don't have to comb their hair so often to get the lint out of it. (Laughter.) We find that it takes out a good percentage of the lint and the wild yarn and deposits it in the chamber that receives this dust.

Mr. Holt: I should like to ask if it is a separate motor that drives this suction fan and what horsepower is required.

Mr. Lockman: $7\frac{1}{2}$ horsepower. I think you can pull it all right with five, but we use $7\frac{1}{2}$ horsepower.

Mr. Edwards: We had seventeen Barber-Colman spoolers, and it was the dirtiest part of the mill, in spite of all we could do. We equipped them all with the cleaner, and it does a good job. It takes an enormous amount of neps out of your work.

There is always a question about that wild yarn. There is a suction going into this system, and a lot of wild yarn does get into it, but all of it can not be accounted for in that way. You can stop a lot of wild yarn by keeping your bottom roller brushes in good condition, with good bristles. That is an important thing. Another thing is that they set the snick-plate leaders so that when the traveler comes around it does not open up the snick-plate and let the yarn out.

Mr. Royal: In case anyone wants to ask any specific questions, Mr. Eaddy, who makes these machines, is in the audience.

Mr. Edwards: Tell us where you are located, Mr. Eaddy.

E. J. Eaddy, Textile Shop, Spartanburg, S. C.: I am

at Spartanburg. I think we were the first people to put this out, but we don't deserve all the credit; we got our ideas from the mills.

As to the machine itself, the highest percentage of lint collected was 93 per cent. That was the highest we could get with any amount of air we could put to it. Of course, when you go as high as that on collecting the lint the power goes up. The volume varies directly with the speed. You can set the system up to do almost anything you want. I find that different mills have to set different speeds of the fan and different volumes of air, on account of the differences in cottons.

Mr. Edwards: That concludes our carding and spinning discussion.

Chairman Dilling: At this time I shall appoint a nominating committee to bring in nominations for the officers of this division: Chairman, vice-chairman, secretary, and five members of the executive committee. On that committee I appoint J. A. McFalls, of Rockingham, N. C.; J. O. Edwards, of Gastonia, N. C.; O. L. Wagstaff, of Huntersville, N. C.; and the President of the Association, Mr. Holt, and the Secretary, Mr. Royal. Those gentlemen will please retire at some convenient time to discuss this matter and will bring in their report before the end of this session.

At our Gaston County Division meeting some time ago a most interesting address on the subject of cotton was made to us by D. H. Williams, and it has been requested that Mr. Williams present that address to us again at this time. Mr. Williams is one of the best known cotton men in the South, and he has handled not only cotton but a lot of other things. When we want anything done in Washington on the cotton situation we send him up there. He knows cotton from every angle, and he will address us on that subject. We are very glad to have with us this morning D. H. Williams, whom I now present to you.

This very interesting address is omitted here, since it was published at the time of the Gaston County meeting.

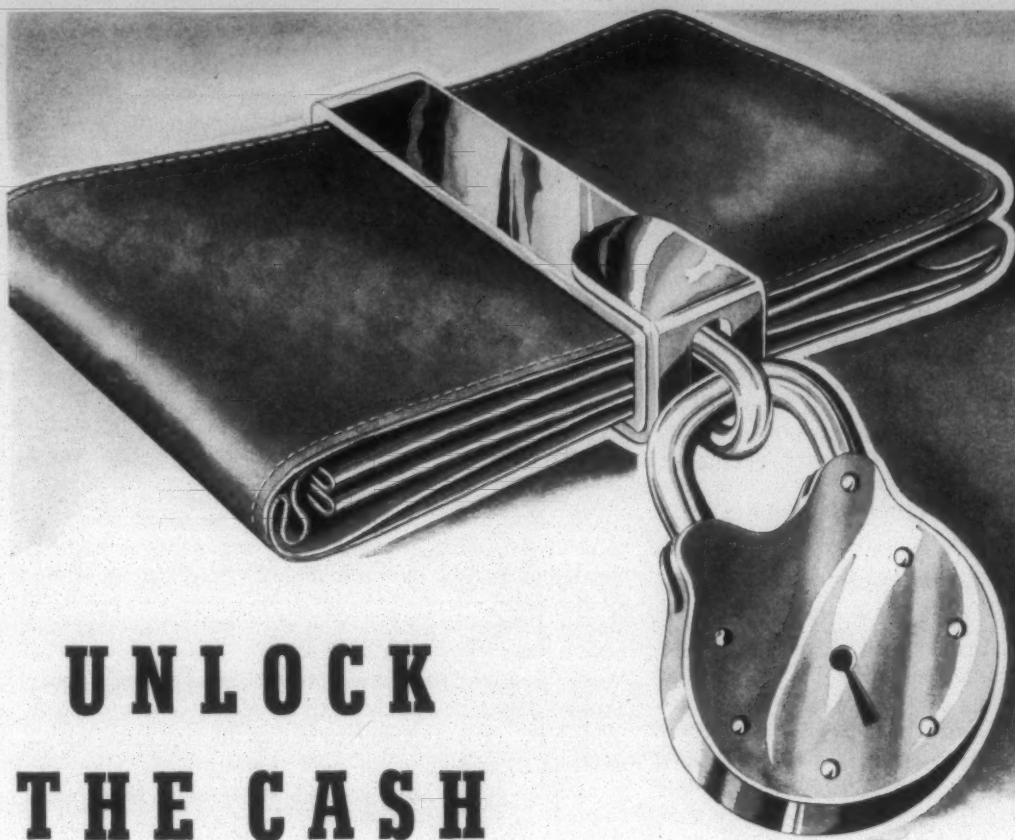
Chairman Dilling: I am sure we have all enjoyed Mr. Williams' talk. I should like to ask him what he has found this year in regard to the moisture content of cotton. We have found it higher than ever before. The average, taking it week in and week out, is 9.6 per cent. That means we shall have a high invisible loss—probably a higher invisible loss than ever before.

Mr. Williams: As has so often been said, we are living in a machine age. One reason for the high moisture content of cotton is that it is picked, is loaded into a Ford or a Chevrolet, taken to the gin, and ginned right now. There is no chance for it to dry out; it is ginned while it is damp.

A. W. Benoy, Asst. Mgr.-Supt., Ella Mill, Consolidated Textile Corp., Shelby, N. C.: I should like to ask if there is any chance to get farmers to take better care of their cotton, so that it will be in better condition when it gets to the mill.

Mr. Williams: The only way to get farmers or anyone else to be careful in such matters is to pay them less money if they are not. Our shippers' association is constantly striving for better seed and trying to teach farmers that they can get more money if they will handle

(Continued on Page 8)



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Carding, Spinning and Weaving Discussed At Charlotte Meeting

(Continued from Page 6)

their cotton correctly. About the only way I know of to teach farmers is through some such body as that.

Chairman Dilling: Thank you, Mr. Williams.

We shall now enter into the discussion of weaving subjects, which will be conducted by A. W. Benoy, of Shelby.

Mr. Benoy: This is entirely new to me, for I have attended only about two of these meetings; and all I can do is ask the questions. Each of you has a chance to say something, and I hope you will all participate in the discussion.

Tight and Slack Selvages On Slashers

The first question (No. 7) reads: "*What is the best method of running selvage ends on a slasher to prevent slack or tight selvages?*"

T. C. Pegram, Supt., Erwin Cotton Mills Co., No. 3, Cooleemee, N. C.: Some of our selvage is two-ply and some single. Where we run two-ply we make the warper watch the beams, so as to keep them level. In that way we do not have any tight or loose selvages on the slasher. If the selvage gets too tight, we probably skip another dent. All the way through warping that beam we have the warper watch it so as to keep it even.

Mr. Benoy: We should like to hear from W. P. Cargill.

Wm. P. Cargill, Gen. Supt., Pee Dee Mfg. Co., Rockingham, N. C.: I think this man covered the ground very thoroughly, inasmuch as he put the selvages on the warper beam. I really think that is the only way it can be successfully done.

Mr. Benoy: In the event of single-ply selvages, how can you eliminate those tight or loose threads on the warp? *Mr. Lockman?*

Mr. Lockman: Use the same method on the single ply at the slasher as the gentleman over here suggested. If you have eight ends per dent in your comb on your slasher all the way across, when you get to the selvage you put six ends or five ends. That prevents its packing on the selvage.

I differ with him about running two-ply. For years we ran two-ply on the warper, but for four or five years now we have been running it on the creel at the back of the slasher. We do not put it on the warper beam; we put it on the creel. I may say that we do not run that twisted warp in the size box or under the squeeze roll.

Mr. Benoy: I am wondering if, where a mill has old-style spooling and old-style warpers and so forth, we could not go back further than that and see that the journals are true and see that the beams are kept in line, and so forth. That would eliminate some of the troubles that we find. Another thing we have found that causes trouble is running the temperature of the size in the size box too high. If you run it too high you are going to boil the threads, and those on the outside, particularly, are going to roll. The condition of the blankets has something to do with that, too.

Filling Jerk-Backs

We go now to the next question: "*How can filling jerk-backs on looms be eliminated when using a filling feeler?*"

L. Jeff. Davis, Overseer Weaving, Erwin Cotton Mills Co., No. 3, Cooleemee, N. C.: It is very important that you have your thread cutter working properly. It should be set and timed properly. The shuttle should be properly grooved. I have found that when the filling catches the shuttle is not properly grooved. If you will keep the shuttle in good shape and have your thread cutter properly timed you will not have many ends jerking back.

Mr. A: In transferring 0.8 hank roving filling, which is very coarse roving filling, has anybody transferred that successfully?

Mr. Benoy: If I understand the question, the man is using 0.8 filling, transferring it, and wants to know if anyone is having any trouble with that coarse filling. Is that right?

Mr. A: Yes, sir. On single-end loom.

Mr. Benoy: Can anyone answer that? It is something I know absolutely nothing about, and I can not answer it. It is a mighty good question for some one to study and bring up at the next meeting.

Another point; after you get those things fixed, what can you do to keep them fixed?

Mr. Lockman: Do you use a short quill can or a long quill can?

Mr. Benoy: We are using the long quill can.

Mr. Davis: One of the best things is not to let quills accumulate in the can.

Mr. Benoy: The point I want to put over is that you get your knives and everything properly set and think it will be all right, but the next day when you go back to that loom the sley will not hold the filling.

Question: Do you run a fibre or metal knife guide?

Mr. Benoy: Fibre.

Loom Fixers Increasing Power On Looms

If there is nothing else on that we will go on to the next question: "*What method do you use to prevent loomfixers from increasing power on looms?*"

Mr. Davis: I don't want to talk too much, but we have a method of hanging our power strap. We set the power strap about 7 or 7¼ inches from the top of the washer that goes over the heel board. We find we have very good results; we have very little trouble with banging off. I and my assistant watch that. If we pass a loom and see it hanging loose we call the fixer's attention to it. We try to call our fixer's attention to this fact, the easier you can run the loom the less fixing there will be to do. You can not have the lugs too high. You can have them too low. I could talk for an hour on what that means to the loom.

Mr. Benoy: That is a very important question. May we hear from someone else on it?

I quite agree with the gentleman who has just spoken in regard to keeping the lug high enough. We have a system of inspection of our looms at our little plant. It

is a very small plant, and it does not take so long to get over it. We listen and we look, and we find that we can keep those things where they should be by going over the looms and looking at them and listening.

Reed Marks On Low Sley Goods

The next question is No. 10: "What are the best methods to prevent reed marks on low sley goods?" Let's hear from M. W. Rogers, Jr., on that.

M. W. Rogers, Jr., Overseer Weaving, Chadwick-Hoskins Co., No. 2, Charlotte, N. C.: The mill I am with now is running rayon. It is not a very low sley, but I believe the slacker we run our warps and the position in which we have the lease rods will help prevent the reedy marks.

Mr. Benoy: Let's hear from Mr. Snoddy, of Rockingham.

Sam T. Snoddy, Overseer Weaving and Asst. Supt., Entwistle Mfg. Co., No. 2, Rockingham, N. C.: If you want to get a face and try to cover the reed mark, I would say raise the whip and roll above the warp stop motion. Have your harness and your stop motion in line with the breast beam, with high whip roll. You just camouflage the reed mark, so to speak.

Mr. Davis: I should like to hear from Mr. Ellenberg on that.

J. C. Ellenberg, Foreman Weaving, Second Shift, Salisbury Cotton Mill, Salisbury, N. C.: This is my first visit with you fellows, and I don't know that I can give you anything.

As to reedy cloth, on grey goods (Of course, that is what we are talking about) I find if you run your roll a little high and weave a little closer to the face of the cloth it will help you to overcome to a large extent those reed marks.

Mr. Benoy: Is there anything else on that?

We had a little thing happen to us a few days ago. Someone called on us for a five-yard sample to send to a customer, and we looked all over the mill for a good sample. We sent one, and he returned it, saying it looked reedy, and asked us to send another sample. We spent several days then looking all over the mill for a piece of cloth that did not look too reedy. That happened to be a higher sley of goods.

Mr. Lockman: One particular thing to notice is the let-off. The driver arm is adjustable up and down. If you are running 70-pick goods, you do not want to let off more than the loom takes off at one pick. If you have your driver too high it will let off too fast. If you push your driver-rod arm down you can make it let off just exactly what the loom takes off. That can be changed according to the number of picks per inch. Too much twist in the yarn will make reedy cloth, and if the sizing

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that you put on your yarn is harsh (I don't mean the percentage of sizing but if it is too harsh) it will make ready cloth. You must watch those things.

Check On Life Of Shuttles

Mr. Benoy: We must go on, and we will take up question No. 11. That reads: "What methods do you use to check the life of shuttles? Do you log each loom, or are they charged to the fixer?"

We should like to hear from someone who has been keeping records on shuttles. Mr. Pegram?

Mr. Pegram: In our supply room we have a sheet on which all the looms are logged. If the fixer goes to the supply room for a shuttle, that shuttle is charged to the particular loom for which he wants it. On that sheet we put the date on which the shuttle is issued, and we keep the sheet for a year; then at the end of the year we go over it and see what the average life of the shuttles is. In that way, we think, we keep a pretty accurate account of them. On the other hand, if a loom is using too many shuttles that record enables the supply-room man to call that to the attention of the overseer of weaving, and he goes to that loom and investigates to see why we are using so many shuttles on that particular loom. We had a life on our shuttles of 2,400 hours for 1937, on Draper looms.

Mr. Benoy: What construction?

Mr. Pegram: Everything from 7-yard goods down to 1.75.

Mr. Holt: There is one point Mr. Pegram did not bring out. We also put the date in the shuttle, so that the assistant overseer, in going over the loom, when he has occasion to look at the shuttle can tell by looking at the date how long the shuttle has been running and can get some idea whether the shuttle is running properly or being worn out ahead of time. If he finds that a shuttle has been in there for only a short time but is worn badly, he can investigate to see what causes it.

Mr. Benoy: We keep our shuttle records in book form, and each time a fixer goes to the supply room to get a shuttle the supply man records it. If a loom is using too many shuttles, that is called to the weaving overseer's attention, and he gets on to the fixer and has it put in shape.

I was very much interested in what Mr. Pegram said is the life of his shuttles. I think ours is pretty high. Our 1937 record was about 3,000 hours per shuttle. During the first quarter of this year we increased that by about ten per cent and got 3,300 hours per shuttle. That is making 80 squares.

Reclaiming Loom Parts

Question 12 is: "What method do you use to reclaim loom parts, and who is responsible for passing on repairs of parts? Whom do you hold responsible for O. K. on repaired part before it is returned to the bin?"

How about your giving us something on that, Mr. Hanna? G. V. Hanna, of the Mooresville Cotton Mills.

G. V. Hanna, Supt. Weaving, Mooresville Cotton Mills, Mooresville, N. C.: I suppose you mean parts repaired in the mill machine shop?

Chairman Dilling: That is right.

Mr. Hanna: Our mechanic in the machine shop passes on those parts, and they are then returned to the supply room and placed in the bin. That is about the only system we have on loom parts.

Mr. Holt: Do you save all broken parts for the master mechanic's inspection?

Mr. Hanna: Yes, sir, they are all saved.

Mr. Benoy: Let's hear from T. A. Brown, of Cramerton.

Thos. A. Brown, Supt., Cramerton Mills, Inc., Cramerton, N. C.: Our broken parts are turned in to the supply room. If the supply room man thinks it is possible to have them repaired, they are sent to the mechanic. When they come back they are checked again by the supply room. If there are any he thinks will not work, they are checked by the overseer before being thrown away.

Mr. Benoy: We have a master mechanic here, L. M. Kincaid, and we should like to hear from him.

L. M. Kincaid, Master Mechanic, Kendall Co., Paw Creek, N. C.: I am just a listener here, and I am enjoying myself.

This question of lug straps (or, rather, power) is something in which the master mechanics are particularly interested, because we can tell you definitely who is a good loom fixer and who is not by going in the section where he is working and notice those settings.

Mr. Edmiston, from Mooresville, can tell you about repairing broken parts.

E. E. Edmiston, Master Mechanic, Mooresville Cotton Mills, Mooresville, N. C.: The mechanic passes on our worn out or broken parts. He repairs any part that he can, and it is then turned back to the supply room. When loom gears are broken—teeth broken out, we build them up and turn them back to the supply room.

Mr. Benoy: Right along that line, I should like to ask if anyone here has had any experience with the newer A. C. welders and whether or not they can get better results from the A. C. welders than they can from acetylene welders. I should like to hear about someone's experience with the electric welder. Can you get equally as good results from the electric welder as with the gas welder, and is it more expensive?

Mr. Kincaid: We have both. For the sand roll of the loom, for instance, or loom beams, the electric welder is best. You can use some of the newer welds, which are much better for those particular jobs. Electric welding is much cheaper. You can do electric welding for possibly 75 per cent less than gas welding. It depends upon the job, of course. Electric welding has its place, we find. Gas welding is best for cast iron, of course. We do a lot of electric welding, but we use D. C. A. C. is not suited for our work.

Supply Parts Charging

Mr. Benoy: We will go on to question No. 13. "What supply parts are charged to the fixer, and what records are kept?" Let's hear from Mr. Power, of High Shoals.

(Continued on Page 30)

Crowd for S. T. A. Convention Continues To Grow

Reports from Jack Craft, manager of the Mayview Manor, Blowing Rock headquarters for the annual convention of the Southern Textile Association, June 17th and 18th, are that requests for reservations are still coming in, and that there will be a large crowd at the meeting.

The program, as announced in last week's TEXTILE BULLETIN, includes good speakers, a good program, and lots of entertainment. A professional floor show has been engaged for the two banquets, and reports from those who have seen this show indicate that it will be better than any heretofore.

There will be a number of handsome attendance prizes for the ladies, which will be presented at a drawing at the banquet Friday night.

The golf course is in splendid condition for the annual tournament on Friday afternoon, and a large contingent of golfers are expected to participate.

Golf Is A Wonderful Game

The following definition of the game of golf is taken from the back of the program of the recent golf tournament of the Chattanooga (Tenn.) Textile Group:

"Golf is a physical and mental exertion made attractive by the fact that you have to dress for it in a \$200,000 clubhouse. It is what letter-carrying, ditch-digging and carpet-beating would be if those three tasks had to be

performed on the same hot afternoon in colored socks, jersey and pants by gouty-looking gentlemen who require a different implement for every mood.

"Golf is the simplest looking game in the world when you decide to take it up and the toughest after you have been at it ten or twelve years. It is probably the only known game a man can play as long as a quarter of a century and then discover that it was too deep for him in the first place.

"The game is played on carefully selected grass with little white balls and as many clubs as a player can afford. These little balls cost from 50 cents up and it is possible to support a family of ten people (all adults) for five months on the money represented by the balls lost by textile-golfers in a single afternoon.

"A golf course is 18 holes, 17 of which are unnecessary and just put around the course to make the game harder. A 'hole' is a tin cup in the center of a 'green.' A 'green' is a small patch of grass costing \$1.98 a blade and usually located between a lake and a couple of apple trees, or a lot of 'unfinished excavation' called sand traps.

The idea is to get the ball from a given point into each of the 18 holes in the fewest strokes and the greatest number of words. A favorite expression is: 'I think you're in a trap, I hope.'

"The ball must not be thrown, pushed or carried. It must be propelled by a bunch of curious-looking implements designed especially to provoke the owner. Each implement has a specific purpose and ultimately some golfers get to know that purpose. However, they are in the minority."

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Personnel Changes At Callaway Mills

Following a meeting of the board of Directors of Callaway Mills, LaGrange, Ga., the following information was given out concerning changes in the organization:

Cason J. Callaway, who was president of Callaway Mills and Executive Head until 1935 and who has been Chairman of the Board of Directors since that time, retired from this position and from active duty.

S. Y. Austin, C. W. Coleman, Hatton Lovejoy, James Newsome, B. N. Ragsdale, Wm. H. Turner, Jr. and H. G. Smith, all of whom were vice-presidents, resigned from active duty as officers to take the less active responsibility of being members of the Board of Directors.

C. M. Greer, formerly assistant vice-president, resigned from this office and in the future will be connected with the Sales Division of this company.

A. B. Edge, Jr. resigned as secretary of the company and was elected vice-president and is to have charge of the purchases.

R. D. Williams, Jr., who was formerly in charge of consumer sales, was elected vice-president and in the future will be in charge of all the sales.

The following resigned as members of the Board of Directors, but will remain active as officers of the Company: Ely R. Callaway, M. M. Trotter, J. K. Boatwright, A. B. Edge, Jr.

The new Board of Directors as now constituted is as follows: S. Y. Austin, Fuller E. Callaway, Jr., H. H. Childs, C. W. Coleman, H. D. Glanton, Hatton Lovejoy, J. J. Milam, James Newsom, J. A. Perry, B. N. Ragsdale, Wm. H. Turner, Jr., H. G. Smith.

The officers of the corporation under the new line-up are as follows: Fuller E. Callaway, Jr., president; Ely R. Callaway, vice-president; R. D. Williams, Jr., vice-president; P. N. Collier, vice-president; M. M. Trotter, vice-president; A. B. Edge, Jr., vice-president; J. K. Boatwright, treasurer; H. G. Smith, secretary board of directors.

Other changes in the organization, which are to become effective immediately, are announced as follows:

J. Hal Daughdrill, formerly Superintendent Manchester Plant, now General Superintendent of all plants.

T. B. Kersey, formerly Superintendent of Oakleaf, Unity Spinning, Calumet and Unity Plants, transferred to Superintendent of Hillside Plant. Tom Arnett, formerly Superintendent of Hillside Plant, transferred to Technical Superintendent of Hillside Plant. Lamar Moore, formerly Overseer of weaving at Manchester Plant, promoted to Superintendent of Manchester Plant. B. W. Robinson, formerly Superintendent of Elm City, Hogansville and Milstead Plants, will in the future devote all of his time to Milstead Plant, moving his residence from LaGrange to Milstead.

With the above changes effective, the Superintendents of the various plants of Callaway Mills are now as follows: J. Hal Daughdrill, general superintendent; T. B. Kersey, superintendent Hillside plant; T. L. Arnett, tech-

nical superintendent Hillside plant; B. P. Albright, superintendent Valway plant; S. A. Newsom, superintendent Unity Spinning and Oakleaf plants; C. Y. Hall, Jr., superintendent Unity plant; C. E. Rich, superintendent Elm City plant; W. B. Hill, superintendent Calumet plant; Lamar Moore, superintendent Manchester plant; D. G. Reid, superintendent Hogansville plant; B. W. Robinson, superintendent Milstead plant; W. A. Reeves, Jr., superintendent Truline plant; C. J. White, Jr., chief engineer.

A consolidation of all engineering and maintenance work has been made placing the village maintenance in LaGrange, all routine engineering, technical, testing and central inspection under the chief engineer, who will report to the general superintendent.

P. N. Collier, vice-president, who has been in charge of the general staff in the past, will devote his entire time in the future to the research work of the company as Director of Research. Ely R. Callaway, vice-president, will continue his same duties as credit manager.

Clemson Has 42 Textile Graduates

Clemson, S. C.—Clemson College's Textile School last week graduated a class of 42, according to announcements from the college.

Eleven received Bachelor of Science degrees in Textile Chemistry; 27 in Textile Engineering and four in Weaving and Designing.

The graduates and their home addresses follow:

Textile Chemistry—Paul Robert Abercrombie, Gray Court; Robert Milton Denny, Graniteville; Earl Houston Fuller, Columbia; Edward Sture Olson, Asheville, N. C.; Rembert James Reynolds, Great Falls; Robert William Robinson, Columbia; Allen Wise Taylor, Charleston; William Francis Thompson, North Augusta; William Patrick Todd, Laurens; Thomas Turner Wilheit, Augusta, Ga., and Henry A. Woodhead, Jr., Graniteville.

Textile Engineering—John William Anderson, Greenwood; John Gibson Auerhamer, Edgefield; Power Weathers Bethea, Jr., Greenville; John William Bolt, Laurens; Louis Melvin Boulware, Newberry; Alvin Frank Davis, Greer; Woodrow Elbert Dunn, Sylacauga, Ala.; John Henry Edwards, Batesburg; Alfred Julius Folger, Pickens; Harry Geisberg, Anderson; Robert Lee Harlee, Florence; William Benjamin Harry, Grover, N. C.; William Walter Harris, Jr., Rockingham, N. C.

Karl Frederick Henry Inderfurth, Mystic, Conn.; Robert Jethro Jones, Macon, Ga.; Harold Legare Lawhon, Union; Hubert Butler McAlister, Pendleton; Robert Ray McGee, Jr., Greenwood; John Wightman McSwain, Raleigh, N. C.; John Donald Marshall, Savannah, Ga.; Samuel Claud Mayne, Jr., Winder, Ga.; Alfred Gerry New, Greenville; Tom Earle Peden, Gray Court; James Henry Riddle, York; Robert Chambers Spears, Union; Thomas Izler Stafford, Charleston, and Darwin Taylor Wendt, East Moline, Ill.

Weaving and Designing—Arnold Lee Sanders, Pelzer; Alvin Stokes Sanders, Camden; John Clinton Shell, Jr., Laurens, and Arthur Charles Verner, Piedmont.

Officers Elected At Hart Cotton Mills

Tarboro, N. C.—John Youngblood was re-elected vice-president and general manager of the Hart Cotton Mills at the annual meeting of the directors. Also re-elected were President John H. Rodgers, Norfolk; secretary-treasurer, Robert J. Walker, and assistant secretary-treasurer, James E. Britt.

Directors elected included: Mr. Rodgers, Mr. Youngblood, Sam N. Clark, Sr., C. A. Johnson, Robert Cherry, all of Tarboro; John T. Rich, of Norfolk; Harry Leslie, of New York City, and H. C. Cunningham, of Norfolk.

M. P. Orr Succeeds S. M. Beattie As President Of Cotton Mfrs. Assn. of S. C.

M. P. Orr, president of Orr Cotton Mills of Anderson, S. C., was elected president of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of South Carolina at the closing session of the annual convention at High Hampton Inn, at Cashiers, N. C., June 5th.

He succeeds S. M. Beattie of Greenville, who had served the association as president for the past five years. Mr. Beattie is president of Piedmont Manufacturing company and the Woodside and Easley mill chains.

Other officers elected yesterday, follow: Walter S. Montgomery of Spartanburg, first vice-president; J. E. Harris of Greenwood, second vice-president, and W. P. Jacobs of Clinton, reelected secretary and treasurer. Mr. Montgomery succeeded the late A. T. McKissick of Greenville.

As retiring president, Mr. Beattie becomes a member of the permanent executive committee, of which the following are members: E. A. Smith of Balfour, N. C., J. C. Evins of Spartanburg, E. F. Woodside, T. M. Marchant and J. E. Sirrine, all of Greenville.

The new executive committee is composed of C. E. Hatch, Greenville; J. A. Chapman, Spartanburg; W. T. Twitty, arlington; Emslie Nicholcon, Union; W. P. Hamrick, Columbia; B. F. Hagood, Easley; H. K. Hallett, Paw Creek, N. C.; and George M. Wright, Great Falls.

The association adopted resolutions deploring the deaths of Thomas McConnell of Clover, Thomas I. Charles of Conestee and A. F. McKissick of Greenville, all members who died during the last year. The resolutions were presented by Allen F. Johnson of Greenville.

The convention also heard today the traffic committee report, read by Carl R. Cunningham of Atlanta, Ga., traffic manager, and adopted a resolution pledging support of the proposed net weight bill sponsored by Congressman H. P. Fulmer.

The measure involves payment of a premium price for the use of cotton instead of jute.

Secretary Jacobs said the convention spent most of its time in discussing and forming a public relation program. R. E. Henry of Greenville is chairman of the committee.

Several other committee reports were heard during the two days the approximately 150 members were in session.

Dr. Claudius T. Murchison, president of the Cotton Textile Institute, Inc., was not able to appear to make a scheduled address.

John H. Cheatham, of Griffin, Ga., president of the American Cotton Manufacturers association, spoke, as did Dr. E. W. Sikes, president, and H. H. Willis, dean of the textile school, of Clemson college.

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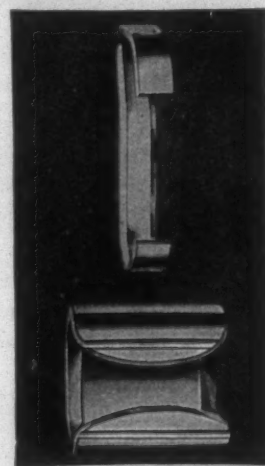
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Personal News

B. G. Miller is now second hand in carding, Fairfax Mill, Fairfax, Ala.

Kenneth D. Walker has been transferred from Roanoke, Va., to manager Blue Ridge Rayon Mills, Altavista, Va.

F. E. Matthews has been transferred from manager to a position in the main office of Burlington Mills, located in Greensboro, N. C.

Carl E. Morgan, of Keowee Textile Corporation, Greenville, S. C., was recently elected president of the Rotary Club of Greenville.

Joe F. Chalmers, superintendent of the Greenwood (S. C.) Cotton Mills, has been elected president of the Greenwood Lions Club.

J. H. Rountree, formerly office manager at Covington (Va.) Weaving Company, has been transferred to the position of manager of Roanoke Weaving Company, Vinton, Va.

J. F. Bridges, formerly second hand, is now overseer carding, Fairfax Mill, Fairfax, Ala., filling the vacancy which occurred on the death of former overseer, J. L. Bowles.

R. C. Young, sales representative of Borné, Scrymser Company, is convalescing at his home, Charlotte, N. C., after an emergency operation for appendicitis recently. He was stricken in Danville, Va., and rushed to the hospital in Charlotte. Mr. Young is widely known in this territory.

Marvin Smith, Jr., has resigned as vice-president of Burlington Mills Corporation, Burlington, N. C. He had been with the firm for ten years.

Dr. B. E. Geer has resigned as president of Furman University, Greenville, S. C. Ben Geer was one of the industry's outstanding executives while he was president of the Judson Mills. He had also been on the board of numerous organizations, prior to becoming president of Furman about five years ago. Dr. Geer was graduated from Furman in 1896 and was a professor there for ten years.

Doctor of Laws Conferred On Wm. P. Jacobs

Dr. Charles Diehl, president of Southwestern University of Memphis, Tenn., announces that the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on William Plumer Jacobs, president of Presbyterian College, Clinton, S. C., at the regular commencement exercises of Southwestern on June 7th. Dr. Jacobs, who is widely known in textiles, is secretary of the South Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association and secretary of the Print Cloth Group. In addition, he has many other important affiliations. His interest in sports has been an unusual one and he has done much to promote sportsmanship in South Carolina. He is the donor of the Jacobs Interference Trophies in football, the originator of the tennis clinic idea, a leading figure in the Junior Davis Cup work, and a member of five national committees of the United States Lawn Tennis Association.

Mr. Jacobs is to be one of the speakers at the annual convention of the Southern Textile Association. Blowing Rock, N. C., June 17th-18th.

Crompton & Knowles Designs Loom To Make Cotton Plush

Worcester, Mass.—A new loom for the production of plush has been made by the Crompton & Knowles Loom Works. The loom is designed to produce cotton plush, the type of material that is used extensively in the manufacture of cloth for automobile upholstery.

None of these looms have been sold, the first having just been put in operation for a two months' test period.

Looms for the manufacture of this type of textiles have been largely imported from Germany. There were no American made looms that could meet the standards established by the imported machine. The new Crompton & Knowles Loom Works product has been designed to meet and excel these standards and company officials anticipate a great demand if the tests are satisfactory.

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COMING TEXTILE EVENTS

JUNE 16-17-18

Southern Textile Association Annual Meeting at Mayview Manor, Blowing Rock, N. C.

JUNE 24-25

Textile Chemists and Colorists, Piedmont Division, Summer Outing, Ocean Forest Hotel, Myrtle Beach, S. C.

Is New England's History to Repeat Itself in the South?

The following story was recently clipped from a Southern newspaper, and resembles closely similar items which have appeared frequently in New England papers:

Fletcher Mill Machinery Sold

Huntsville, Ala.—The former Huntsville Cotton Mill, the oldest textile plant in this section, now the Fletcher Mill, has been dismantled and the machinery shipped to a broker in Atlanta, Ga., and a mill in Greenville, S. C. The plant has been operated only occasionally since the death of its former owner, the late Senator Shelby S. Fletcher, around a year ago.

The plant normally employed around 200 people. The corporation owns several buildings and some valuable real estate; however, nothing was sold but the machinery.

The story in itself is not of prime importance, since the mill was comparatively small, but this is not the first of such items that have appeared concerning Huntsville textile mills. Huntsville is strongly unionized, and it might be interesting to textile workers of the South to read the editorial which appeared in the Huntsville Times a short time ago, and which follows:

A few years ago Huntsville and Madison County were the seat of the textile industry in Alabama.

Local mills employed thousands of people.

This was one of the most prosperous areas in the South.

There was a splendid balance of manufacturing and agriculture.

The mills, established here so as to be at the source of supply, and to escape the cost of shipment of their raw product consumed thousands of bales of cotton bought on the public square from the farmers of Madison County.

Then the Helen Mill, employing a few hundred, shut down, never to reopen. It has been junked, and its four walls stand as a scarecrow on the city's western border.

Those jobs are gone forever!

Later, the Lowe Mill closed. It employed 700 or 800, and had a payroll that supported 3,000 or 4,000 souls. Its machinery has been sold and shipped away, and its walls and roof are now used for cotton storage. It will never reopen.

The relief problem in this community, which has been a steadily growing one, began when the Lowe Mill stopped operation, for there have never been enough jobs in the other mills since that time to give work to all those thrown out of employment.

Those jobs are gone forever!

A few months ago, the Fletcher Mill, which provided jobs for 200 or 250 people, also shut down.

This meant the loss of meat and bread for perhaps a thousand more people.

This mill is now being dismantled, and the machinery is being sold and shipped away.

Those jobs are gone forever!

Whatever the reasons—financial, economic, bad management, or labor (we shall not attempt to assess the blame)—for the closing of Helen, Lowe and Fletcher Mills, the fact is that they are closed and junked.

The important thing is that there are 1,000 less jobs here than there were formerly, that 5,000 people have lost the source of their daily meat and bread, and that it has brought out relief problem to staggering proportions.

Now the Dallas Mill, third largest in this textile area, employing in the past 800 or more, and providing bread and meat and clothes for 3,000 or 4,000 more people, is unable to operate.

Its management gave final discharge recently to all overseers and foremen.

The Dallas Mill is on the eve of liquidation, selling out lock, stock and barrel!

If this takes place, no longer will its whistle, that has been blowing for almost a half century to summon its employees to their daily jobs, sound its shrill blast each morning!

The mill's investment of more than 2 million dollars is in grave danger of being taken out of this community into which it came first 48 years ago.

Its payroll of over \$500,000 a year will stop forever, unless something is done in the next few weeks to prevent the mill's liquidation.

Hundreds of families—fathers and mothers, boys and girls—who have lived in the Dallas village, and who have worked perhaps 15 years on an average in this mill, will be thrown out in the world, without jobs, and not a chance of getting any!

If this mill is allowed to close, those jobs are lost forever!

Not for a week, or a month, or a year, but forever!

The mill will go the route of Helen, Lowe and Fletcher Mills.

Bear that in mind. Have not a doubt about it. It is as certain as that the sun will rise tomorrow morning and set again tomorrow evening.

There won't be any more arguments about hours, or wages, or seniority, or this or that. Whatever is of value will be dismantled and sold to the high dollar. Its 240 houses, humble as they are, its Y. M. C. A., its school, its ball park, will be put up to the highest bidder.

There will be left just a big old brick building, empty and bare—a deserted village—and the memory of what was once a happy community!

No longer will the Dallas Mill continue to buy each year thousands of bales of Madison County cotton to process.

No longer will hundreds of families be here to buy the products of the farmers of Madison County.

No longer will there be a Dallas Mill Corporation to

(Continued on Page 23)

Review of the Situation in Huntsville, Ala.

(By Geo. R. Kuester in The Observer)

Huntsville, Ala., is a beautiful little city, looking out from the upper stories of its twelve-story Russell Erskine Hotel, a most remarkably fine hostelry to be in so small a place, one cannot see the city for the trees. It better deserves the name Greenville than a number of the many cities which bear it.

It was fast becoming a great textile center. Then outsiders got a hold on its mill workers and one trouble has followed another in quick succession there until there is now danger that the textile industry, which was once making Huntsville great, may become only a sad memory in the village which will remain if that textile industry passes out completely, as it has passed out completely in other places from the same causes which are at work to completely destroy the textile industry in Huntsville.

Three mills there have gone out of business completely, their machinery having been sold and removed. The building of one of those abandoned mills is used as a warehouse. Another's walls stand as a sad memento of better days. All the glasses in its windows have been smashed out by vandals.

First the Lowe Mill closed and sold off its machinery, then the Fletcher, formerly the Margaret and then the Seidemann Braid Mill, which had changed its name to Dixie.

Huntsville has three large and unusually good mills, Lincoln, Merrimack and Dallas. They have been afflicted with a series of labor troubles beginning in 1934. The Dallas Mill is closed and has been since October 29, 1937. It employed 820 people. The Lincoln Mill, which employed 1,600 people, closed in December, 1937. It opened up a few weeks this year to run out all its warps. Its machinery is cleaned of all stock in process. Soon as that was done it closed again. The Merrimack, which employed 1,200 people, closed in December, 1937, and is still closed.

These last closings followed a number of others during the last three years. The Dallas Mill was closed ten weeks in 1934, 29 in 1935, 3 in April, 1937, and completely since November 1, 1937. Its payroll was in round figures \$11,000 a week. The Lincoln mill was closed 10 weeks in 1934, 15 in 1936, and since January 1, 1937, except for the time to run out its warps. Its payroll in round figures was \$25,000 a week. The Merrimack was closed 10 weeks in 1934, 10 in 1935, 1 in 1936, and continuously since December 20, 1937. Its payroll in round figures was \$20,000 a week.

Those idle weeks since the troubles started in 1934 have cost the operatives in those mills in lost wages over \$2,541,000. It takes no wizard at figures to compute what the loss of those wages has meant to a town like Huntsville, whose textile industry was almost its sole

The union agreement with the Dallas Mill followed a three weeks' strike in April, 1937. That strike was caused

by the effort of the Dallas management to increase its work load so as to enable the mill to compete successfully with other mills engaged on similar constructions. The mill contended it had more workers and they were doing less work than mills with which it had to compete, which gave competing mills so much lower costs that Dallas could only sell goods in competition with them at a loss.

The cost engineers, after a survey of Dallas and competing mills, sustained the contention of the Dallas management that because of a smaller number of workers and larger assignments of work the other mills could produce goods at less cost and undersell Dallas. The old contract was extended while engineers representing the department of labor checked Dallas costs against those of competing mills. When those department of labor engineers finally made their report it was to the effect that the Loper findings were fair and recommended their acceptance.

No two concerns would make exactly the same findings. There were some discrepancies. In some cases the Loper report recommended a slightly higher work load than the labor department engineers, and in others the work loads suggested by the labor department engineers were somewhat higher than the Loper report fixed. There was substantial agreement, however, and operation on the basis of the Loper report was recommended, with the slight differences to be subject to later adjustment. This the union refused, and the mill is still closed.

The other mills that are closed in Huntsville did not have surveys made, but it is known that conditions in them are as at the Dallas Mill. The union members who led the fight against reopening the Dallas Mill on the basis of the Loper report harped on the points in which the Labor department engineers recommended lower work loads than the Loper report and shut their eyes to the recommendations of the labor department engineers for higher loads in other jobs. The Dallas management stands pat on the Loper report and the statement of the labor department engineers that it was substantially fair and their recommendation of it as the basis for resuming operations. At present there seems no disposition of the union to back down from its refusal to accept the work loads recommended in the Loper report.

Through the Alabama employment service 388 persons asked for reopening of the Dallas Mill to give them employment, enough to run a single shift of 40 hours a week. However, the union advised Governor Bibb Graves that if the mill were reopened with those people on March 30th, this year, as was planned, there would be trouble, so the mill was not reopened. On the night of March 28th, Governor Graves asked Manager Elliott to come to Montgomery for a conference as to the reopening. At the conference the Governor asked postponement of the reopening for a week to give him time to investigate the situation and see if he could effect a compromise. During that week the Dallas management held conferences with representatives of the state labor department, without reaching an

agreement. On April 5th, the Dallas management wired the Governor that the week's delay he had requested had expired and asked if the mill could open on the morning of April 6th with his approval. As no reply was received to that request the mill did not undertake to reopen.

On April 20th a most remarkable cavalcade went from Huntsville to Montgomery. Between eight hundred and a thousand citizens of Huntsville took that trip, all places of business in Huntsville except hotels and cafes being closed. Twice as many people or more would have gone, could transportation have been provided for them.

Mayor A. W. McAllister, of Huntsville, headed the cavalcade. As a result of this conference with the Governor a proposition for reopening of the mills was submitted to their managements, which they rejected, as it was not satisfactory, as it would not cure the troubles pointed out in the Loper report. And so the matter now stands.

Patents Given Carolinians

Edward F. Kempton, of Gastonia, secured a patent on a ring traveler for spinning machines, the traveler having an ovoid cross-section and the largest end of the ovoid being disposed at the trailing edge of the traveler.

Augusta M. Pressley, of Concord, N. C., was awarded a patent on a creel chute for looms.

Thomas F. Sugg, of Gastonia, was awarded a patent on a leasing mechanism for warping machines which is assigned to Cocker Machine & Foundry Co., of Gastonia. This machine is designed for the taking of leases in moving warps, the leasing mechanism having guide and warp separating members with an intervening pivotal device to concurrently form spaced lease sheds in traveling warps, with means for arresting the lease thread when inserted in said shed, and means for actuating the device to permit closing of the sheds upon the lease thread and to free the lease for travel with the warps.

S. C. Textile Mill Taxes

The average per spindle tax paid by South Carolina textile mills in 1937 came to 58 cents, rising three cents above the 1936 tax and five cents above that for 1935, according to figures released by the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of South Carolina.

The figures included only property taxes paid to State, county, school district and municipal governments.

Basing its figures on a direct survey of textile mills throughout the State, covering 4,159,985 spindles out of a State total of 5,604,862, the Association estimated that total property taxes paid by all mills in the State in 1937 came to \$3,608,410, as compared with \$3,404,883 in 1936 and \$3,362,893 in 1935.

At current wage rates, the 1937 property tax figure would have, if paid in wages, provided 90,000 man-hours of work for textile employees of the State, it was shown.

Figures for the past 15 years showed that since 1922 the mills have paid in property taxes alone more than \$60,000,000, which, if paid in wages, would have provided a full year's work for 70,000 textile employees, at an annual wage 400 per cent higher than that of the average farm employee in South Carolina.

According to the best sources available, this is the highest per spindle tax in the world.

Not included in the figures were the following additional taxes paid by the cotton mills: State capital stock taxes, State income taxes, State social security taxes, Federal social security taxes (unemployment), Federal social security taxes (old age benefit), Federal capital stock taxes, Federal income taxes, Federal undistributed profits taxes, etc.

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COLUMBUS, OHIO

TEXTILE BULLETIN

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Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

The Huntsville Tragedy

In this issue we are reprinting two stories which should be of interest not only to mill men but to every person who loves the South and is interested in its future.

One is by Geo. R. Kuester, editor of *The Observer*, an excellent textile newspaper published at Greenville, S. C., and the other appeared in the *Huntsville Times* of Huntsville, Ala.

Both stories relate to Huntsville and the Huntsville Tragedy, which is the greatest industrial tragedy the South has yet witnessed.

Both are but a repetition of stories which have been told relative to many New England towns and cities.

Huntsville, Ala., is a beautiful city and only a few years ago it was regarded as one of the industrial centers of the South.

With two cotton mills, each with approximately 100,000 spindles, another with 58,000 and a fourth with 30,000, not to mention several smaller mills, Huntsville boasted an immense payroll, and as the money of the employees went to the merchants of that city and through the channels of trade and even out into the surrounding country for the produce of the farmers, its citizens prospered and were happy.

The 30,000-spindle mill has been dismantled and also two smaller mills. The 58,000-spindle mill has closed, run the cotton out of its machinery and will probably be dismantled. The two 100,000-spindle mills both stand idle, as the result of repeated strikes, and there is little prospect of either resuming operations at any early date.

The trouble, we are told, began in 1934, when John J. Dean, the professional union organizer, who promoted the Charlotte, N. C., textile strike in 1921, moved, without permission, into a house in a Huntsville mill village and the manager of the mill did not have guts enough to eject him.

While occupying a mill cottage free of rent, Dean organized unions in the mills of Huntsville and later the manager of one mill, upon the demand of the union, discharged two loyal overseers and thereby bent his neck in subserviency for the yoke of union domination.

From those unfortunate incidents, neither of which should have occurred, the labor unions of Huntsville obtained the idea that they were all powerful and have proceeded without regard for the rights of the mill management or the best interests of the majority of the mill employees.

Under the system, which has been built up at Huntsville, a few professional organizers, who are well paid by checks received from Northern headquarters, dominate the situation. In order to retain their control they employ a few local leaders in each mill, paying them small salaries but promising they shall receive much larger compensation, if and when, the union is established and the employees pay dues.

To make matters worse, Government relief is given those who are idle as the result of the strikes. There are in every mill some who are lazy and shiftless and the assurance that they will be fed while idle is, to them, ample excuse for promoting a strike.

The Dallas Mill, with 820 employees, closed 10 weeks in 1934, 29 weeks in 1935, 3 weeks in April, 1937, and then on November 1, 1937, closed indefinitely and has now run the cotton out of their machinery.

The Lincoln Mill, with 1,600 employees, closed 10 weeks in 1934, 15 weeks in 1936, and since January, 1937, has only operated enough to run out its warps.

The Merrimack Mills, with 1,200 employees, was closed 10 weeks in 1934, 10 in 1935, 1 week in 1936, and has not operated since December 20, 1937.

During these strikes the employees have lost \$2,750,000 in wages and even upon the basis of three turnovers the merchants and professional men of Huntsville have lost \$7,250,000 of business.

The farmers in the territory around Huntsville have lost, by a conservative estimate, as the result of the stopping of the payroll, \$300,000 of produce sales.

Who has profited while the merchants and business men of Huntsville and the farmers of the nearby territory lost more than \$7,000,000 of business?

The answer is very simple and is that a small number of professional union organizers have received fat salaries and a somewhat larger group of local mill employees, three or four from each mill, have received small salaries and promises of larger amounts in the future.

When, many years ago, men organized cotton mills for Huntsville, there was great rejoicing among the people of that city because they knew that the payrolls would benefit the merchants and their business and professional men.

Upon the farms of northern Alabama and lower Tennessee, men living in wretched shacks and barely able to feed and clothe themselves and their families, with their meager earnings, heard about the building of the mills and sought employment.

At the mills they received regular wages, lived in houses which were far superior to those from which they came, and found schools in which they could educate their children.

As the mills grew, more people came from the farms and as the payrolls increased more business and more business men came to Huntsville and it became known as a thriving city.

That was before organizing labor unions became a profitable racket and the methods of spreading misinformation and poisons among employees became a science.

The racketeers came to Huntsville and for small pay, hired a few workers in each mill and the hand of death, the death of industry and payrolls, has settled upon a live community.

Gone are the Lowe, the Fletcher and other small mills. The machines of the Dallas stand stripped of cotton and await transportation to places where they can be operated and will furnish employment and payrolls to others.

Idle are 200,000 spindles and 4,000 looms in the Lincoln and Merrimack Mills and they may never again operate in Huntsville.

The merchants of Huntsville do not place orders for goods, because the mill employees no longer receive pay and the grocers must depend upon the meager relief funds which come from the Government.

The doctor who receives a call knows that those who receive no pay, can not pay him.

At the Dallas Mills, 388 employees or enough to run one shift petitioned the mill to reopen and permit them to earn money for themselves and their families, but the professional labor leaders said no and prepared to send a mob to beat any who dared enter.

On April 20th between 800 and 1,000 citizens of Huntsville formed a cavalcade from Huntsville to Montgomery, Ala., and petitioned Governor Bibb Graves to afford protection for those citizens who wished to enter their chosen places of employment.

Governor Graves, a man who deserves the contempt of all decent citizens of this country, stalled those who appealed to his authority and we are informed that after they left he slapped a labor leader upon the back and said, "Didn't we give them hell?"

The mills of Huntsville stand idle while several thousand who wish to work, dare not enter because of fear of bodily injury.

The Administration at Washington and the "Reds" are busy condemning the Mayor of Newark, N. J., for refusing to permit their associates to make incendiary speeches in that city and they write much about the constitutional liberty of American citizens, but they say nothing about allowing an armed mob to keep citizens of Alabama from entering the mills of Huntsville and from exercising their constitutional right to choose places of employment and to enter same.

Read the Tragedy of Huntsville as written by two editors and published in this issue and form your own opinion of "The Land of the Free."

1932

"Now the credit of the family depends chiefly on whether that family is living within its income. And this is so of the nation. If the nation is living within its income its credit is good. If, in some crisis, it lives beyond its income for a year or two, it can usually borrow temporarily on reasonable terms. But if, like a spendthrift, it throws discretion to the winds, is willing to make no sacrifice at all in spending, extends its taxing to the limit of the people's power to pay and continues to pile up deficits, it is on the road to bankruptcy."—Franklin D. Roosevelt, at Forbes Field, Pittsburgh, October 19, 1932.

1938

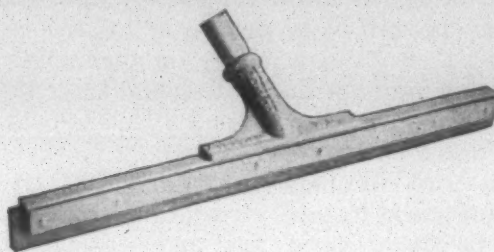
"If you think back . . . you will remember the doubts and fears expressed about the rising expenses of Government. But to the surprise of the doubters, as we proceeded to carry on the program which included public works and work relief, the country grew richer instead of poorer.

"Such an addition to the net debt of the United States need not give concern to any citizen, for it will return to the people many times over in increased buying power and eventually in much greater Government tax receipts."—Franklin D. Roosevelt, Fireside Chat, April 14, 1938.

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**Textile Bulletin
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Mill News Items

ENTERPRISE, ALA.—Work is going forward rapidly here on the construction of an addition to the Bama Cotton Mills at an estimated cost of more than \$30,000. The addition will be one-story. These mills are engaged in the manufacture of flat duck and osnaburgs.

LANCASTER, S. C.—In celebration of National Air Mail Week each letter leaving Lancaster bore a special cachet which was a picture of the large Lancaster plant of the Springs Cotton Mills. This cachet was presented by the Springs Cotton Mills of which Capt. Elliott Springs is president.

CLIFTON, S. C.—At a recent meeting of the Board of Directors of the Clifton Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of sheetings, drills and print cloth, with 95,904 spindles, the following officers were re-elected: J. Choice Evins, of Spartanburg, president and treasurer; Stanley Converse, vice-president; J. M. Oeland, assistant treasurer; and J. R. Begg, secretary.

Directors were named as follows: Edward Donald Frost, Boston, Mass.; Arthur Pelzer, of Montgomery, Ala.; Alfred Moore, of Wellford; Edwin Mallory, of Cheraw, and H. M. Cleveland and Mr. Evins, both of Spartanburg.

MORGANTON, N. C.—The J. J. McDevitt Construction Company of Charlotte was low bidder on the contract for construction of the Huffman full-fashioned hosiery mill of Morganton.

Officials of the McDevitt Company said that the mill officials calling for bids announced on opening of the bids that all were too high, and contract was not awarded.

The mill officials have the bids under consideration, and decision will be made this week on what action shall be taken. The mill may reject all bids and halt plans for construction for the present, or may decide to award the contract to the McDevitt Company, it was believed.

R. O. Huffman of Morganton is president of the mill firm. J. J. McDevitt is head of the construction company and C. P. Street is secretary.

ST. PAULS, N. C.—The St. Pauls Cotton Mills Company, Inc., was continued in possession of the mill property at St. Pauls and was authorized to apply for a loan from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation under an order signed June 1st by Judge I. M. Meekins in U. S. District Court in Elizabeth City.

The hearing was on application of the cotton mill company for permission to effect reorganization under Section 77-B of the Federal Bankruptcy Act.

The debtors, under Judge Meekins' order, were authorized to proceed with operation of the mill. Creditors were directed to file claims with the company by July 1st.

No plan of reorganization was submitted at the hearing, but presentation of some such proposal to the court and to the mill creditors probably will be the next step taken after July 1st, stated Dickson McLean, of the law firm of McLean & Stacy, Lumberton, representing the mill.

Mill News Items

TUCAPAU, S. C.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Startex Mills, held on May 27, 1938, the following officers were elected: W. S. Montgomery, president and treasurer; R. G. Johnstone, vice-president; and C. G. White, secretary and assistant treasurer.

This mill operates 56,568 spindles, 1,921 looms, and is manufacturing print cloths and crashes.

ROANOKE RAPIDS, N. C.—Roanoke Mills Company, and subsidiaries, reports for the year 1937 a net profit of \$258,455 as against a net profit of \$564,804 in the previous year.

Earnings for last year equalled \$7.55 a share on 30,000 common shares as compared with \$17.76 a share in 1936.

NEWBERRY, S. C.—The Hunt Memorial Church, a handsome new brick structure, which has been completed at the Oakland unit of the Kendall Company, will be dedicated on Sunday, June 15th. It has been named in honor of the late Walter H. Hunt, founder of the Oakland unit, and its president for approximately fifteen years. His widow contributed generously to the building fund, as did H. P. Kendall, of Boston, Mass., and Camden, S. C., president of the Kendall Company. The church was erected at a cost of approximately \$13,000.

PORTERDALE, GA.—The opening of bids for the construction of the new Porter Memorial Hall, at the local unit of the Bibb Manufacturing Company, took place recently, according to information received here. This community center, a gift of James H. Porter, of Macon, Ga., an official of the Bibb Manufacturing Company, as a memorial to his father, founder of Porterdale, will be constructed along Georgian lines and will cost approximately \$50,000. In addition to a standard gymnasium, plans call for a women's club room, kitchen, equipped to prepare meals for 500 to 600 persons, three rooms for Girls' Reserve, a Bibb organization for young people, and a band room.

QUITMAN, GA.—The Bryan Hosiery Mill, of Chattanooga, Tenn., will have a plant in operation here by July 1st. A two-story brick business building owned by McIntosh Bros., on Washington street, has been leased and is being remodeled to suit the needs of the mill. I. L. Brown, representing an air-conditioning concern, was here last week to make an estimate on the cost of air-conditioning the mill.

Eight machines have been shipped for the plant and 60 or more workers will be employed. These employees, according to mill officials, will be high school graduates, both girls and boys, and the salaries will run from \$15 to \$50 per week.

Recently, H. T. Bryan, president of the corporation; A. M. Bryan, W. H. Pryor and Max Metzner were in Quitman to make a survey of conditions and select a suitable location for the new plant. Local people, through the efforts of the Chamber of Commerce, have subscribed \$10,000 to stock in the enterprise.

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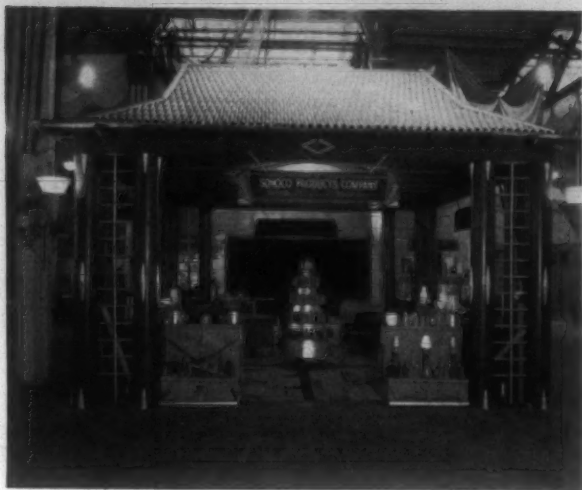
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Sonoco Booth at Knitting Show



One of the most unusual display settings at the Knitting Arts Exhibition was that of Sonoco Products Company, pictured above. The entire booth, modelled along the lines of a Pergola, was constructed with Sonoco paper cones and tubes.

Irving Lewin Named Superintendent Of Cleveland Cloth

Shelby, N. C.—Irving Lewin has been appointed general superintendent of the Cleveland Cloth Mill and has already assumed his duties, according to James Gardner, manager of the mill.

Mr. Lewin succeeds T. H. Burkhardt, who has resigned. Mr. Lewin had been connected with the Duplan Silk Corporation at Hazleton, Pa., for a number of years. Prior to that he was a member of the firm of Lang & Lewin, silk manufacturers.

Before joining Cleveland Cloth, Mr. Burkhardt was connected with Burlington Mills and the predecessor company of North American Rayon Corporation.

New Hope For Cotton

"Yet I doubt not through the ages one increasing purpose runs,

And the thoughts of men are widened with the process of the suns."

Included in the purpose, we may be reassured, is cotton. Upon it now the thoughts of men are widening with such promise that, confine production as we must today, the trouble on some near tomorrow may be an actual insufficiency. At Chapel Hill a great chemist is bidding for a place in cotton's history as big as Eli Whitney's own. Baltimore-born, 69-year-old Frank Kenneth Cameron, professor of chemistry at the University of North Carolina, is making progress year by year with his plan for harvesting the cotton plant whole—stalk, boll, leaves and all—as a source of cellulose. The Mellon Institute and the Cotton Research Foundation are sufficiently impressed to have established a fellowship at the University. Under Dr. Cameron's plan, and with the machinery being

developed to exploit it, the entire cotton plant will be run through something like a feed-grinding mill. From the product the oil will be extracted, leaving cellulose. Cellulose means paper, high explosives, industrial plastics, acetate lacquers and many other things. But most of all it means rayon.

If, through Dr. Cameron's process, cotton can recover its lost rayon market as that market grows by leaps and bounds, the defeatists who have cried abdication for the king will be confounded. The 25-year-old rayon industry in this country has grown to an annual production of nearly 300,000,000 pounds of synthetic yarn. In the beginning cotton cellulose was used almost exclusively in its manufacture but in recent years wood cellulose has been substituted because it is cheaper. Today cotton supplies less than 30 per cent of the rayon industry's cellulose. But if a new and cheaper form of cotton cellulose can be had by grinding up the whole cotton plant, cotton may win back the rayon market and fresh vistas will spread for the white staple of the South.

The Cameron plan would take care of the low-grade cotton and picker-over fields which contribute so much to the over-production and waste of today. The best of the cotton crop would be picked as at present, and all the remainders would be reaped in whole plant and shipped to the mills for grinding into cellulose. The net result would be a fuller utility and a greater economy.

Given a sufficiently low cost of production and processing, cotton can outrival every competing product with ease. It can do so because so much of it can be grown and in so short a time. It takes seven years to produce a crop of slash pine, and several times seven to produce other woods, but cotton can be planted in the Spring and reaped in the early Fall of a single year. In the kingdom of cotton pine is crown prince. And their prime minister is the science of chemistry which is creating new processes and new uses for both. They are not competitors in any deep analysis. They are the two products through which, with chemistry and economy, the South is coming some day to golden age.

For 3,000 years men have cultivated cotton but before Eli Whitney invented the gin in 1794 America's annual crop was less than 5,000 bales, as compared with the 19,000,000-bale crops of today. The cotton gin, together with textile machinery invented shortly thereafter, gave such new economies and uses to cotton that, far from putting men out of work, there was more work than ever. The new uses and economies have continued. Up to 1850, for example, two-thirds of the crop was wasted, the seed being burned as trash, but today cottonseed is the South's second greatest cash crop. In 1884 they discovered the manufacture of rayon from cotton or wood cellulose. In 1878 dynamite was invented and more cotton was called for. In 1839 they invented vulcanizing, which paved the way for the automobile tire and all the cotton it requires. In 1863 they invented celluloid, and that means more cotton. Still the story goes. Science never meant cotton to lose a throne, never meant cotton to be less than king, and will never let the kingdom pass.—John Temple Graves in *The Birmingham Age-Herald*.

Is New England's History To Repeat Itself in the South?

(Continued from Page 15)

pay \$30,000 taxes each year, mostly for the support of our county government.

All the above is not a hysterical picture. It is as true as Holy Writ. It is not overdrawn one iota. It is the bare, naked, inexorable fact!

The minutes and hours and days are ticking away. There are not many left in which this mill can be saved from liquidation!

The situation requires cool heads, clear thinking, sober sense by those whom it involves most directly.

Passion, hatred, prejudice, violent action should be *absolutely* banned. They have never accomplished or settled anything, and they never will! They have brought, in all times and ages, only hurt and damage and everlasting loss.

And the only people who can stop this disaster that is at their door are those who have worked for years in the Dallas Mill!

Are they going to throw away this last opportunity, and avert life-long poverty, hunger and distress for themselves and their families?

Each and every man, woman and child in Dallas village must make an individual decision, and it ought to be made with eyes wide open, and minds clear and free of hatred, passions or suspicion.

It ought to be a decision that in years to come will not be bitterly regretted, and that will not be a source of sorrow and suffering.

Trashy Cotton Gives Ginner More Trouble

Cotton-gin operators who have the new type double rib huller gins are able to provide farmers a better ginning service, according to J. C. Ferguson, extension cotton gin specialist at N. C. State College.

Gins of this type extract hulls, sticks, stems, and other trash from the cotton before it reaches the saws.

When trashy cotton is fed into plain front gins that do not have adequate extracting equipment, the saws cut up the trash and pepper it throughout the lint.

The old objections to huller fronts have been eliminated to a large extent, Ferguson added, by improvements in the huller ribs and picker rolls.

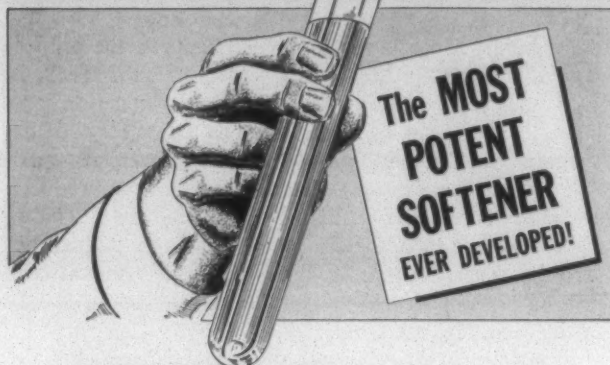
The improved types are adjustable so that the picker rolls can be set farther away from the ribs for cotton with a considerable amount of trash.

The trash should be allowed to discharge freely from the huller front. If this is not done, the trash will accumulate until the saws drag foreign matter into the seed roll and the result is about the same as if a huller were not used.

Various combinations of cleaning and extracting machinery may be used, but the unit extractor is recommended for North Carolina gins. Possibly the best combination consists of an air line cleaner and unit extractors over huller front gins.

But no amount of good ginning equipment can do as good a job with trashy cotton as a plain front gin can do with clean cotton. The farmer who can keep his cotton clean will get the best lint.

ONYX RESEARCH BRINGS YOU



ONYXSAN-S

Onyxsan-S, a new Cation Active compound, produces permanent, super-softness on cellulosic fibres. It's easy and economical to use; costs no more (in many cases, less) than present methods.

Onyxsan-S is used in the last rinse in dyebox or in the finishing mangle. Being substantive, it exhausts into goods—gives softness permanent to washing and dry cleaning—sets dyestuffs fast to washing and perspiration. Also valuable on Silk and Wool. Easily dissolved; stable to hard waters and lime salts. Send details of your needs to get sample and instructions.

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Experiments May Bring New Fiber

St. Louis, Mo.—Promising experiments in the production of a synthetic fiber which surpasses natural silk in such elusive properties as elasticity, elongation and strength are being conducted in one laboratory as the chemical industry continues its quest for materials which will help industry produce cheaper and better products, Dr. Harrison E. Howe, editor of *Industrial and Engineering Chemistry*, Washington, D. C., said in an address before the general session of the twenty-third annual convention of the National Association of Purchasing Agents in the Jefferson Hotel here.

Experiments with the new type of synthetic silk, he said, is but one of a multiplicity of things with which the chemistry industry has busied itself in recent months.

"The contributions of the chemical to other industries," Dr. Howe said, "may be expected to continue in increasing rather than decreasing number. It can be shown that during times of economic stress research activities are accelerated and multiplied rather than curtailed. During what we are pleased to call normal times the principal effort goes into the problems of production and distribution. When these are lessened there are time and effort to complete some of the work on newer things and there is always the greater urge to put new and improved materials into production for the sake of stimulating trade."

Dr. Howe said that the steady development in synthetic resins continues to produce new types with special characteristics both fitting them for individual uses and affording competition to other producers. The same thing has been true of wetting agents, so important in the textile industry, of detergents of the newer types, especially those for use with hard water, he added.

"New cellulose products are important, among them Cordura rayon which has already proved its value in the construction of heavy duty tires because of its ability to resist to a remarkable degree the heat generated in long non-stop runs of busses and trucks," said Dr. Howe. "Its use in sail cloth has been spectacular. Fiberglas, a relative newcomer, is imposing in its physical and chemical characteristics, is making its own way in conservative fashion and promises much for the future."

"The chemical fibers are gradually crowding the natural ones out of certain uses, the Cordura rayon above-mentioned being a real threat to cotton for tire manufacture. One laboratory is conducting experiments so far most promising for the production of a synthetic fiber that will really surpass natural silk, even in such elusive properties as elasticity, elongation and strength."

"A chemical process makes rayon pile velvet non-crush and spot-resistant."

New Textile Fiber Offered in Italy

Milan, Italy.—Development of Italian artificial fibers does not appear to have ended with the presentation of Sniafiocco, Lanital, Cisafiocco and Cisalfa, since the recent Milan International Samples Fair introduced two new types. These were the Lanagen manufactured by Flfi. Gentilli of Busto Arsizio, and new printed hemp textiles produced by the Linificio & Canapificio Naxionale.

Lanagen is an artificial wool but it is a product quite

different from Lanital, Cisalfa and Sniabeta since through special chemical treatments it has been possible to obtain gradually a fiber having all the qualities of wool. It is claimed that its cost of output is by two-thirds lower than the cost of wool. It is reported that Lanagen fiber may be used in making any type of wool cloth since it is not necessary to mix it with any other natural or artificial fiber as it is the case with Sniafiocco, Sniabeta, Cisalfa and Cisafiocco.

At the Milan International Samples Fair the producers of Lanagen showed cloths ranging from the heaviest types of men's suits and overcoats to lighter styles for pajamas, shirts and shawls of which there has been a noteworthy demand especially from Latin America. A large variety of shirts were shown with collars made with an intercover of Lanagen ensuring the maintenance of the design after washing.

Linificio & Canapificio Nazionale have found that the hemp fiber submitted to chemical treatments loses the main characteristics it has, such as the strength, the freshness, etc. Efforts have been made to obtain, however, a less stiff fiber than the raw hemp through mechanical treatments, and such efforts have brought to the results represented by the new printed dress goods of the Italian hemp industry which had confined its textile activity in the kitchen linen, table covers, etc., field.

Cotton Instead of Jute Used To Cover Bales

Washington, D. C.—Representative Hampton P. Fulmer announced that he has an agreement with Department of Agriculture officials to cover from one to two million bales of cotton bagging instead of jute, and to allow sale of the cotton on a net weight basis this fall.

The Orangeburg representative hailed the agreement as a long step toward eventual use of as much as 100,000 bales of cotton annually in the manufacture of bagging for use in baling operations.

During the conferences with Harry L. Brown, of the Department of Agriculture, and J. W. Tapp, of the Federal Surplus Commodity Corporation, Fulmer said it was agreed that the FSCC would purchase enough cotton bagging to cover from 1 to 2 million bales, and would sell the cotton product to farmers on a competitive basis with jute bagging.

"Under this arrangement we will be able to thoroughly demonstrate the wonderful saving in freight, insurance, and waste to farmers by selling their cotton on a net weight basis," Fulmer commented. "Meantime, we will be able to pack a bale of cotton that we should be proud of, a bale that can compete with foreign packed cotton, which is a neat, respectable package."

"This is the only cotton country in the world that sells cotton on a gross weight basis, covered with old, disgraceful and wasteful jute bagging imported from India and not grown in this country."

"The present method of baling carries 21 pounds of tare and patching, to which is added from 4 to 9 pounds extra bagging after the bale passed from the farmer into the channels of commerce. Many farmers believe they are paid for their bagging and ties in selling on a gross weight basis. This is not true. Cotton mills, knowing they cannot spin bagging and ties, figure accordingly in pricing cotton."

"Under the arrangements I have made with the Department of Agriculture and the FSCC, mills will pay a proper differential for cotton covered with cotton bagging and sold on a net weight basis this fall.

"It is the policy of the present administration to spend millions in having farmers plow under their cotton, reducing the cotton production. Meantime, we are permitting over one billion pounds of jute products to come into the United States, taking our own cotton markets to the extent of over two million bales.

The Mills, the Farms and the Idle

The winter, spring and summer of 1932 cotton mills in South Carolina were operating halftime, one-fourth time, or were shut down. The workers managed to live and did not suffer. They had great assistance from the companies. The companies in many instances plowed their gardens and furnished them with garden seeds. There was no destitution, no suffering. Of course the operatives lived in the cottages owned by the companies and no rent was paid. In some cases the companies paid a small weekly wage while the machinery was idle, sometimes for a month.

About October, 1932, employment was again normal in the South Carolina cotton mills—that was five months before Mr. Roosevelt took office. Textile depression had ended.

Now one reads that 42,000 textile operatives may soon be idle and that a committee of manufacturers is bringing this condition to the attention of the WPA.

What was the business of the companies and the operatives in 1932 is now government's business, which is to say, the taxpayers' business.

You can't blame the companies—the government is not giving them subsidies.

If the government will support the unemployed operatives, it will be good for the stockholders who own the mills.

Will the government pay the rent of the mill cottages to the companies? The average rent of one of these cottages runs from \$4 to \$6 a month. In New York government pays the rent of unemployed families to many corporations owning houses. It allows \$19 a month to a family for rent.

If the government will allow \$5 a month for the rent of 400 families in a South Carolina mill village, that will be \$2,000 a month to the mill company. Should not government pay it? Government pays it in Pittsburgh, Detroit, Chicago.

If government would subsidize workers in agriculture the mills would not shut down—entirely. The farms do not shut down—entirely.

None should starve. The fact is that no one is in the remotest danger of starving except the taxpayers. Their time is coming. When everybody is on relief everybody will starve except those who dig for a living.

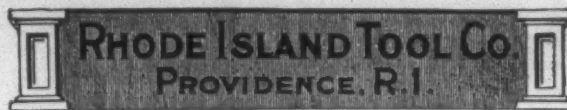
The land is abundant. The law is against cultivating all of it or too much of it. We are moving, in a gallop, toward the More Abundant Life.—*The Charleston News and Courier.*

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Type C, Curtis & Marble Shearing Machine. First class condition. Can be seen at Central Mills, Central, S. C. Reason for selling, need wider machine. Price reasonable. For full particulars address "M. C.," care Textile Bulletin.

HIGH CLASS SALESMAN AVAILABLE.
Experienced textile mill equipment and supply representative. Has been calling on Southern mills for past ten years and is widely acquainted with superintendents and overseers. Prior to that, was assistant manager of well known Southern mill. Best of references from past employers. Address S. T. W., care Textile Bulletin.

Safe At Greer, S. C., Plant Robbed

Greer, S. C.—Cash totaling around \$500 was taken June 3rd by a thief or thieves who broke open the safe of the Victor-Monaghan Mill at Greer.

Fire Damage To Cloth

Fort Mill, S. C.—A large quantity of cloth was destroyed by fire recently at the No. 2 plant of the Springs Cotton Mills here. The fire was caused from something going wrong with an electric machine. It was extinguished before the building was damaged.

Index To Advertisers

Where a — appears opposite a name it indicates that the advertisement does not appear in this issue.

	Page		Page
-A-		-J-	
Acme Steel Co.	—	Jackson Lumber Co.	—
Akron Belting Co.	—	Jacobs, E. H. Mfg. Co., Inc.	Back Cover
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.	—	Johnson, Chas. B.	—
Alrose Chemical Co.	—	-K-	
American Blower Corp.	—	Keever Starch Co.	17
American Casablancas Corp.	—	Kennedy Co., W. A., The	—
American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp.	—	-L-	
American Moistening Co.	—	Laurel Soap Mfg. Co., Inc.	—
American Paper Tube Co.	—	-M-	
Armstrong Cork Products Co.	—	McLeod, Inc., Wm.	—
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.	—	Maguire, John P. & Co.	—
Ashworth Bros.	—	Marrow Machine Co., The	—
-B-		Moccasin Bushing Co.	20
Bahnsen Co.	—	-N-	
Baily, Joshua L. & Co.	28	National Aniline & Chemical Co.	—
Bancroft Belting Co.	—	National Oil Products Co.	—
Barber-Colman Co.	—	National Ring Traveler Co.	21
Bismark Hotel	—	Neisler Mills Co., Inc.	—
Bond Co., Chas.	—	New England Bobbin & Shuttle Co.	—
Borne, Strymer Co.	—	N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co.	—
Brookmire, Inc.	—	Noone, Wm. R. & Co.	—
Brown, David Co.	—	Norlander Machine Co.	—
Butterworth & Sons Co., H. W.	—	Norma-Hoffman Bearings Corp.	—
-C-		-O-	
Campbell, John & Co.	—	Old Dominion Box Co., Inc.	—
Carolina Refractories Co.	31	Onyx Oil & Chemical Co.	23
Carter, Inc., A. B.	—	Orkin Exterminating Co.	11
Charlotte Chemical Laboratories, Inc.	—	-P-	
Charlotte Leather Belting Co.	—	Parks-Cramer Co.	29
Chelsea Hotel	—	Perkins, B. F. & Son, Inc.	—
Ciba Co., Inc.	—	Provident Life & Accident Ins. Co.	—
Clinton Co.	14	Pure Oil Co., The	—
Commercial Credit Co.	7	-R-	
Corn Products Refining Co.	—	Rhoads, J. E. & Sons	—
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works	—	R. I. Tool Co.	25
Curran & Barry	28	Rice Dobby Chain Co.	29
Cutler Co., Roger W.	—	Roy, B. S. & Son Co.	—
-D-		-S-	
Dary Ring Traveler Co.	29	Saco-Lowell Shops	—
Daughtry Sheet Metal Co.	—	Safety Belt-Lacer Co.	—
Deering, Milliken & Co., Inc.	28	Schachner Belting Co.	—
Denison Mfg. Co.	20	Seydel Chemical Co.	31
DeWitt Hotels	—	Seydel-Woolley & Co.	—
Dickson & Co., R. S.	31	Sherwin-Williams Co.	—
Dillard Paper Co.	—	Signode Steel Strapping Co.	—
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co.	—	Sipp-Eastwood Corp.	—
Drake Corp.	—	Sirrine & Co., J. E.	—
Draper Corporation	Front Cover	Socony Vacuum Oil Co.	—
Dronsfield Bros.	—	Solvay Sales Corp.	—
Dunning & Boschert Press Co.	31	Sonoco Products	—
DuPont de Nemours, E. I. & Co.	—	Southern Ry.	25
Fine Chemicals Dept.	—	Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.	—
R. & H. Dept.	—	Staley Sales Corp.	—
Dyestuff Division	—	Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.	—
Duro Metal Products Co.	—	Stein, Hall & Co.	—
-E-		Sterling Ring Traveler Co.	—
Eaton, Paul B.	27	Stevens, J. F. & Co., Inc.	28
Emmons Loom Harness Co.	—	Stewart Iron Works	23
Engineering Sales Co.	—	-T-	
Enka, American	—	Terrell Machine Co.	21
-F-		Texas Co., The	—
Foster Machine Co.	—	Textile Apron Co.	—
Benjamin Franklin Hotel	—	Textile Banking Co.	2
Franklin Machine Co.	—	Textile-Finishing Machinery Co.	—
Frederick Iron & Steel Co.	—	Textile Shop, The	—
-G-		Textile Specialty Co.	—
Garland Mfg. Co.	28	-U-	
General Coal Co.	—	U S Bobbin & Shuttle Co.	—
General Dyestuff Corp.	—	U. S. Gutta Percha Paint Co.	—
General Electric Co.	—	U. S. Ring Traveler Co.	13
General Electric Vapor Lamp Co.	—	Universal Winding Co.	—
Gill Leather Co.	—	-V-	
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.	—	Vanderbilt Hotel	—
Grasselli Chemical Co., The	—	Veeder-Root, Inc.	—
Greenville Belting Co.	26	Victor Ring Traveler Co.	—
Gulf Refining Co.	—	Viscose Co.	—
-H-		Vogel, Joseph A. Co.	35
H & B American Machine Co.	—	-W-	
Hart Products Corp.	—	WAK, Inc.	—
Hauser-Stander Tank Co., The	—	Wallerstein Corp.	—
Hercules Powder Co.	9	Wellington, Sears Co.	—
Hermas Machine Co.	—	Whitin Machine Works	—
Holbrook Rawhide Co.	—	Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.	35
Houghton, E. F. & Co.	—	Windle & Co., J. H.	—
Houghton Wool Co.	14	Wolf, Jacques & Co.	—
Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.	—	Wytheville Woolen Mills	—
Hyatt Bearings Div. of G. M. C.	—		
Hubinger Co., The	20		

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Can handle several additional textile mill equipment and supply accounts in connection with present lines. Formerly superintendent of large Southern mill and am widely acquainted with textile mill executives in the South. Give full particulars. Address "Agent," care Textile Bulletin.

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Wage Bill Effort To Throttle South Charged By Comer

Birmingham, Ala.—A charge that Northern industrial leaders are trying to "throttle the small and slow-moving industries of the South," was made by Donald Comer, president of Avondale Mills, in an address here before the convention of the Alabama Cotton Ginners' Association.

The speaker asserted the South's problem is agricultural, not industrial.

"There are less than 1 million industrial employees in the South," he said. "The number of Southern industries has decreased from 19,500 to 19,400 since 1925; the number of industrial workers has decreased from 960,000 to 950,000 and yet these industrialists of the North, under the guise of abolishing an 'intolerable wage scale' are seeking to put through legislation that will strangle Southern industry even more."

"I have always been opposed to 'intolerable' wages and there are others in the South who share my sentiments," he said, "but the 'intolerable' wages in the South are the agricultural and not the industrial wages."

American Enka's Net

Profit \$2,517,539

Net income of \$2,517,539, after all charges, depreciation and taxes, is reported by American Enka Corporation for the fiscal year ended January 2, 1938. This compares with net profit of \$2,092,061 in the fiscal year ended December 27, 1936.

Earnings for the past fiscal year are equal to \$6.76 on 372,550 shares of capital stock, as against \$5.62 a share in the preceding period.

The income account of American Enka Corporation for the year ended January 2, 1938, compares as follows.

Sea Island Cotton Expected To Stage Comeback in Florida

Tampa, Fla.—Sea Island cotton, which was almost wiped out by boll weevils in 1924 and has been barely kept alive in Government experimental farms since, is about to stage a comeback in Florida, following the discovery of a way to use poison which will rout the enemy.

Three hundred acres are now planted between Tampa and Plant City, while a year ago all of Hillsborough County, of which Tampa is the county seat, had but six acres in Sea Island cotton. Ocala, in Marion County, is rapidly becoming a Sea Island cotton center and has set up gins, different from ordinary cotton gins, to take care of increasing production. Madison and Gilchrist Counties in northwestern Florida are important in the spreading industry.

This almost forgotten crop will bring higher prices, entomologists say, because of the strength of the extremely long staple. Thread mills, tire manufacturers, and fine yarn mills manufacturers, and fine yarn mills bought up Florida's slender 1936 crop, and a manufacturer in South Carolina wants 3,500 bales for his five mills alone, which is about the amount produced in the whole State last year, according to Alec White, Hillsborough County agricultural agent.

Argentine Rayon

Cloth Output Up

Washington.—The Argentine rayon weaving industry established a record for production during 1937, according to the Department of Commerce.

Production of rayon goods in Argentina during 1937 amounted to 3,517,501 kilos, recording sharp gains when compared with the estimated production of 2,313,756 kilos in 1935

and 3,124,252 kilos in 1936, the report stated.

In 1936 there were 305 silk factories in Argentina with a total of 4,143 looms, and although it was indicated that the number of these establishments increased during 1937, no definite statistics were given for that year.

North China Duties

On Cottons, Rayons

Imports Reduced

Shanghai.—The "open door" economic policy in China received a new blow when the Peiping and Nanking provisional regimes, which are dominated by the Japanese, announced a revised tariff schedule effective at once.

The new schedule eliminates many features of the previous schedule which were objectionable to Japan, while reducing and eliminating the export duty on certain important raw materials from North China which Japan desires.

Import duties were lowered considerably on rayon and cotton goods, iron, fish, chemicals and fertilizers.

Duty free exports include iron ore, scrap metal, raw cotton, linseed and cotton seed.

New Spread Plant

To Open At Dalton

Dalton, Ga.—The Novelty Mills, Inc., of New York City, have leased a building in Dalton and will open a plant here at an early date for the manufacture of chenille spreads and candlewick novelties, it was announced by Otis Cook, local real estate man.

This new concern has leased a large brick building on Pentz street and will begin work around the first of July. S. Ashear, who has been connected with the bedspread business in Dalton for several years, will be local manager for the new company.

Celanese Stockholders

Approve New Financing

New York.—Stockholders of Celanese Corporation of America have approved the issuance of debentures or other funded obligations up to \$20,000,000. The board of directors will determine the time and terms.

President Camille Dreyfus, in a letter, said the money was to provide new facilities and processes for plants and also would be used for prepayment of bank loans of \$4,500,000.

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Deering Milliken & Co.

Incorporated

79-83 Leonard St.

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330 West Adams Street, Chicago

CURRAN & BARRY

320 Broadway

New York, N. Y.

Domestic

Export

MERCHANDISING

Joshua L. Baily & Co.

10-12 Thomas St.

New York.



Cotton Goods Markets

New York—Cotton gray goods sold in moderate amounts last week as the sharp fall in cotton forced mills to reduce values $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ of a cent a yard. The reduction brought in considerable business and print cloth sales for the week were in excess of current production.

Sheetings and other heavy goods failed to share in the movement. Combed goods were nominally unchanged. A number of mills reopened after long shutdowns while other plants continued to curtail.

Market commentators state that stocks of cotton goods are lower than they were at the end of December despite five months of inactivity. In other words, curtailment has been effective in that mills have continued to dispose of their output since the beginning of the year. What makes the situation a whole lot better than it was at the end of the year is that production of print cloths and other goods is less than half of what it was then.

Combed goods were quiet. Prices remained firm on practically all constructions. With many mills shut down tight, buyers found it hard to negotiate concessions and also uncovered the fact that shortages may occur shortly in a number of staple weaves. Mills were willing to sell goods at current prices for June delivery but balked at any July business at these levels.

Inquiry for finished goods improved but actual sales were small. Household items were a trifle more active. Denims and other work clothing fabrics moved in a little larger volume and orders for wash goods were large.

Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	3½
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60	3⅝
Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x60s	4¼
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	6¼
Tickings, 8-ounce	15½
Denims, 28-in.	11
Brown sheetings, standard	9¾
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s	5⅝
Brown sheeting, 3-yard	6⅝
Staple ginghams	10

J. P. STEVENS & CO. Inc.

Selling Agents

40 - 46 Leonard St., New York

Cotton Yarn Markets

Philadelphia— The drop in prices in the cotton market for the past week has had the effect of causing some buyers to shy off for the present, and other buyers to attempt to force the price of sale yarn below its present level, which is unprofitable in most cases.

Some spinners, yielding to this pressure, have eased their prices somewhat, but this has not been general as yet, and it is to be presumed that there can be no general lowering of present prices except in the case of yarns made from the lower grades of cotton, and in the courser counts. The best grades of cotton are still selling at a premium, and spinners can hardly be expected to go lower than present levels on the finer counts, of best cotton.

It is still too early to make any definite prediction of the yield of the new cotton crop, and opinions differ widely on the possibilities. Some observers believe that the new crop will be above the 10 year average, while others say that there is indication of excessive weevil activity in some sections and bad weather conditions in other sections that will lower the expectations.

Bidding on business offered by the Government has disclosed prices below expectation, including those quoted by bidders on standard constructions of fabrics or garments for which conformance to Federal specifications is required. This indicates that contractors must have obtained very low prices when inquiring for the cotton yarn for these items, but selling agents of the yarn mills furnishing some of this yarn contend their asking prices for commercial transactions remain unchanged.

If so, this would mean that a few preferred customers are being given access to some good grade cotton yarn at market concessions, as compared with what the average customer is still being quoted.

Southern Single Skeins

8s	16½
10s	17
12s	17½
14s	18
20s	19
26s	22
30s	24
36s	27
40s	28½

Southern Single Warps

10s	17
12s	17½
14s	18
16s	18½
20s	19
26s	22
30s	24
40s	28½

Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps

8s	17
10s	17½
12s	18
16s	19
20s	20
24s	22
26s	23
30s	24
36s	28
40s	29

Southern Two-Ply Skeins

8s	17
10s	17½
12s	18
14s	18½
16s	19
20s	20
26s	23
30s	24
40s	29

Two-Ply Plush Grade

12s	18½
16s	20
20s	20½
30s	25½

Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-Ply

8s	17½
10s	18
12s	18½
14s	19
16s	19½
20s	20

Carpet Yarns

Tinged, 5-lb., 8s, 3 and 4-ply	15
Colored strips, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	15
White carpets, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	17

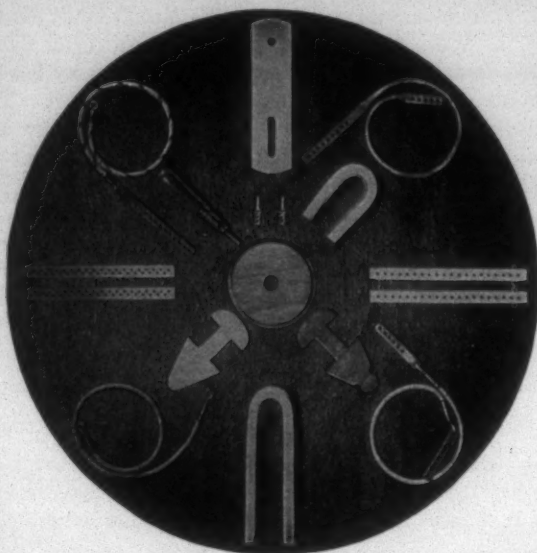
Part Waste Insulated Yarns

8s, 1-ply	14
8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	14½
10s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	15
12s, 2-ply	15½
16s, 2-ply	16½
20s, 2-ply	18

Southern Frame Cones

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Carding, Spinning and Weaving Discussed At Charlotte Meeting

(Continued from Page 10)

S. R. Power, Supt., Jackson Mills No. 3, High Shoals, N. C.: We charge all the supplies to the loom fixers, except reeds, of course. We do not charge them, but we charge everything else to the separate loom fixers. The shuttles we number, and we go back the next day and check the shuttles to see that they are properly put in.

Mr. Benoy: Do you keep any records on your fixers' consumption of supplies?

Mr. Power: Yes, sir. We keep a record of the amount of supplies they use and the shuttles, and the cost for other supplies, too. I haven't that with me. The overseer gets a record every week.

Mr. Benoy: Do you budget your fixers on supplies?

Mr. Power: No, sir.

Mr. Benoy: Does anyone here budget the fixers on supplies? I might say that we do, and we have found that it reduces the amount of supplies quite a bit.

Mr. Holt: In budgeting your fixers you allot a certain amount per month, is that right?

Mr. Benoy: That is right.

Mr. Holt: And at the end of the month post what it has cost per section?

Mr. Benoy: That is right.

Mr. Holt: And show which ones have run over the allotted amount and which under that?

Mr. Benoy: Yes, sir. We also have a monthly report in which we show that.

F. D. Lockman, Jr., Overseer Weaving, Monarch Mills, Lockhart Plant, Lockhart, S. C.: Do you give any of the fixers anything back when they do not come up to the budget?

Mr. Benoy: No, sir. We congratulate them on their success.

We keep a very close check on our looms, and if the fixer neglects something he has to go back and fix it. Those looms have to be fixed.

Mr. Holt: I think that is a very important point there. In times past some mills have paid a bonus to the fixer on his supply cost. Where you do that it is a fine thing if you check your looms, but if you have no supervision of your looms when a fixer sees his name below the red line or in some other way is indicated that he is not as good a loom fixer as somebody else, he is likely to leave a part on the loom that should be replaced. So where you have a budget for parts I think you should have very close inspection on the looms. I think it is worth while from two standpoints; you do save some money and, on the other hand, it keeps your overseer or assistant overseer or head loom fixer on the job.

Question: Which is the more important, preserving the highest efficiency of the loom or having a low cost of production?

Mr. Holt: I think keeping looms at their highest efficiency is the more important, because the loom is the

producing machine, but I think there should be a limit on the cost.

Mr. Benoy: I think that is important. The looms should be kept operating as efficiently as possible, but, on the other hand, if you keep a check on supplies it is possible to keep the cost down.

Check-Up On Looms

We will take up the last question now, No. 14, which reads: "Do you have a system of systematic checking on individual looms to see that parts are in proper repair and are functioning properly? What system do you use?"

Mr. Rogers: We have an inspection card on which a number of items are listed. The card has a date on it. There are a number of items listed that should be inspected when the warp is out. We have it divided into the three shifts, so the loom can be checked in the shift that needs checking on. There is another column provided to check behind the loom fixer and make sure that the inspection is thorough. The inspection card covers the parts of the loom that the loom fixer might become careless about and let wear down. This is checked each time the warp goes on, which is about every three or four weeks.

Mr. Benoy: Thank you, Mr. Rogers. Does anybody else have any check on the looms, in order to maintain them at their highest efficiency?

Mr. Hanna: We have a system somewhat similar to the one just mentioned. We have a card we hang on the loom when the warp runs out, with different things to be checked. Those things are checked by the fixer. When that is done the head loom fixer goes back behind him to this same loom, and he also takes the card and checks on it.

Mr. Benoy: Anyone else?

Mr. Davis: We have something similar to what the other two gentlemen have spoken of; it is a little different, however. We have a card on which we have questions. Our system is something like this. We run three shifts. We have divided up a section into three parts. The first section goes first. We have the cards where the loom fixers can get them, and each day if it is possible each fixer takes a card and checks. The first thing he checks on is the cam shaft and the cam-shaft bearings, then he goes to the stop motion, and so on through. We have had that system in effect for about three months. When the loom fixer has checked everything he hangs the card up. The assistant overseer on each shift takes the card and goes back and checks on the loom. I insist that each fixer hang up not over one card a day; then the assistant overseer will have only so many looms to check each day. I find that this system works very well for us. After the assistant overseer checks he signs the card and turns it in to my office. If I want to, I then check it. We post those cards on a sheet and keep an accurate check-up on our loom fixers, as to how many looms they check. You will be surprised to find, if you adopt some such system, that some loom fixers check four or five times as many looms as others. It does give you a good guide to what they are doing, and we find it is very fine.

We try to teach our loom fixers to do first things first. You would not want to put in a set of crank arms

and then find that your crank shaft is loose and have to pull it down.

Mr. Benoy: Is there anything else? If not, that concludes the discussion on weaving.

I want to say that I have thoroughly enjoyed this meeting. Of course, this being my first attempt to lead the discussion, you have discovered that I do not know anything about it.

I would suggest that you attend every meeting. As the questions are published in the textile journals and are sent out on the cards, study them and get up some information and bring it in, so we can get your ideas about these things. If there are two hundred men here and each one brings one idea, then each one will go away with two hundred ideas.

It has been a pleasure to be here today, and I thank you.

Chairman Dilling: We certainly appreciate Mr. Benoy's help today. I want to tell you now what I did not mention before, that he is pinch-hitting this morning.

Now for the report of the nominating committee. Mr. Holt?

Mr. Holt: The Committee offers the following nominations: Chairman, B. M. Bowen, Salisbury, N. C.; Vice-Chairman, M. T. Poovey, Rockingham, N. C.; Secretary, B. Ellis Royal, Charlotte.

Executive Committee, J. C. Edwards, Laurel Hill, N. C.; W. P. Johnson, Paw Creek, N. C.; J. L. Brannan, Camden, S. C.; R. B. Cooke, Mooresville, N. C.; A. W. Benoy, Shelby, N. C.

Chairman Dilling: Are there any other nominations? If not, those who want to have these gentlemen serve you during the coming year say aye. ("Ayes.") Those opposed say no.

They seem to be unanimously elected.

There is no further business to come up, I believe, and the meeting is now adjourned.

(Adjourned at 12:10 p. m.)

Textile Mills Get Government Orders

Washington—Textile mills in North Carolina will participate in several large contracts awarded recently by various government agencies, the Labor Department announced.

The Asheville Cotton Mills of Asheville and the Proximity Print Works of Greensboro will participate in a \$43,145.69 contract awarded to the Cone Export and Commission Co., of New York; while the Pee Dee Manufacturing Co., of Rockingham, was granted a contract for textiles amounting to \$24,123.63.

Also included in the orders, all of which are to be delivered to the WPA by June 30, are the following: The Belle Vue Manufacturing Company of Hillsboro, participating in a \$37,429.75 contract awarded to the Batavia Mills Inc., of New York.

The North Carolina Finishing Company of Yadkin and the Renfrew Bleachery of Travellers Rest, S. C., which are sharing a contract awarded to the S. B. Marks Co., of New York for nainsook, khaki, twill and broadcloth valued at \$44,821.49; and, finally, the Camperdown Company of Greenville, S. C., which is the sole source of supply for \$31,817.91 of gingham to be delivered to the government through Hesselin Company, New York.



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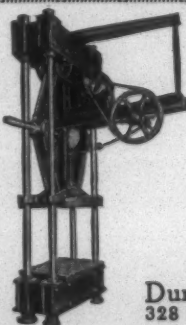
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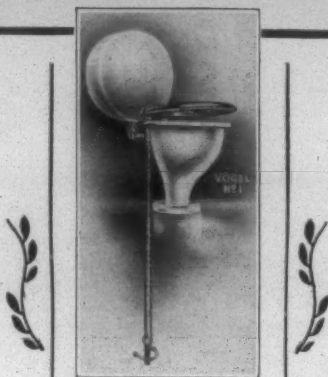
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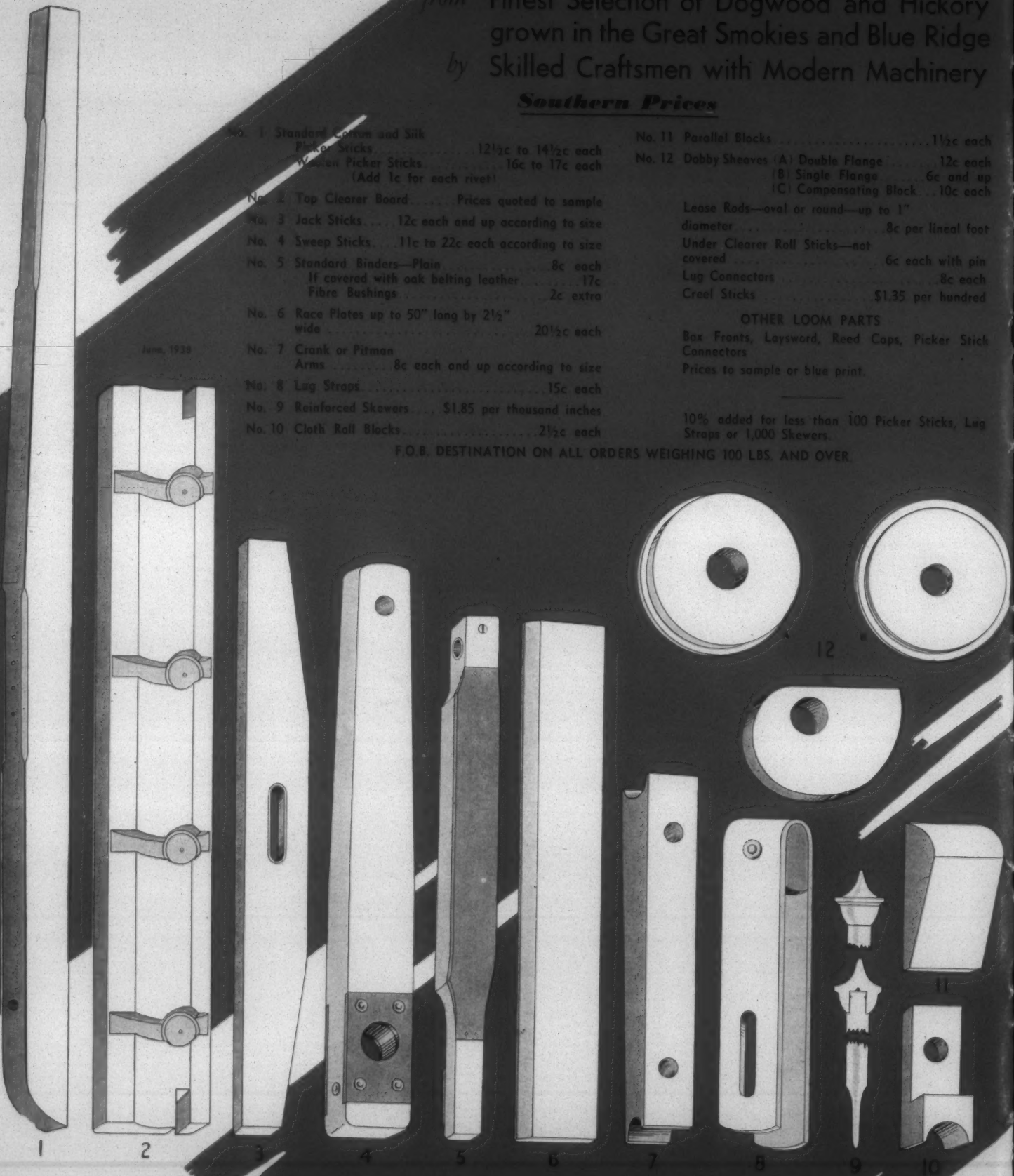
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